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LAUGER

A CONFLICT - STAY LIMIT REGULATIONS AND THOSE SEEKING CLIMATIC RELIEF ON NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS

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USDA- FOREST SERVICE
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PREFACE

Several have asked why I chose the subject, Climatic Relief for my Clemson Short Course Project. The answer has been difficult to convey, for it has to do with people and their needs.

My first encounter with a plea for longer stay limits for climatic relief came from a group of fifteen or so whom I met while "staking-out" an addition to an existing forest service campground. After the usual exchange of pleasantries, the conversation turned to an encounter the group had with a local Forest Ranger. This group, whose average age was probably seventy years plus, had been "camping" in the forest, waiting out the fourteen day limit so they might return to a non-fee campground for another fourteen days. Their intent was to live on the forest rather than in their desert homes where temperatures exceed one hundred ten degrees daily. They questioned the necessity of moving. Moving meant considerable effort, for in just fourteen days it was to be done all over again. What seemed to be a rather innocent plea has prompted this attempt to respond to needs expressed.

As I talked with many managers, one common defense throughout speaks of the need for regulations to keep in check those few who will misuse and abuse the forest. True, the "bad apple" affects whatever it touches, but perhaps in a "people serving" business, part of the job is to accept bad apples.

Perhaps the axiom of Pinchot's, "The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number" could be used as a defense for permitting longer stay limits, and accept that only a few bad apples do come to enjoy the forest.

ABSTRACT

The retired community, enjoying a longer, healthier life is smitten with new found freedoms, brought about by many innovations in the recreation vehicle industry. The rocking chair on the front porch has been supplanted with new comforts of a home on wheels. The yearn to explore for new experiences and new solutions to fixed income, involves use of public lands.

Managers of public lands must remain alert to developing needs and be prepared to be involved in creative solutions.

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INTRODUCTION

There is an ever increasing number of Forest visitors asking to stay longer than the fourteen day limit that usually prevails on most national forests. This limit is nearly universally applied for developed facilities and is generally implied in most undeveloped areas of the Forest.

The forests in the Southwestern Region, islands in a desert setting, are prime targets for those seeking climatic relief from extremes in predictable patterns of weather. Some come to escape from oppressive heat and others from the ravages of winter.

There are scant data as to the numbers of those wanting to use public lands for climatic relief, or just how much of an administrative problem exists in responding to this perceived need. There exists an attitude among most of the land managers interviewed for this report, that a potential does exist for serious abuse of these regulations by these nomadic visitors and constant vigilance is needed. Management concerns vary substantially from adamant enforcement of the fourteen day limit to the issuance of Special Use Permits to accommodate those wanting to stay longer. One measure of demand or management concerns could well be reflected in the number of violations posted for CFR 261.10B[1] - Occupancy of Public Lands. In 1983, three violation notices and eight incident reports were reported from the eleven forests in this region. Considering the total dispersed use in general undeveloped areas, as reported in the Recreation Information Management System (RIM) (4,524,300 RVDS '83), these numbers of infractions are seemingly inconsequential in any assessment.

A field survey, (conducted during the summer of 1983) of visitors on three[2] Forests in Northern Arizona produced 200 completed questionnaires.[3] Sampling of visitors was at random and totally unstructured. There was no attempt to determine a total count of visitors, but it is estimated that approximately twenty percent of Forest visitors were contacted in the areas visited.

This study will focus on possible solutions to what, at first glance, seems to be a legitimate use of public land that contain a desired renewable surface resource. A search of earlier and current management directions that might identify moderate temperatures as a renewable natural resource proved nearly void. However, climatic relief found in areas of moderate temperatures is integral to most free time experiences. Seashores, mountains, lakes and forests have been the setting for the majority of outdoor leisure opportunities. A majority of leisure activity is totally dependent upon moderate temperatures for the degree of satisfaction anticipated.

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[1]Appendix Page 1 CFR 261.10B - Occupancy of Public Lands
[2]Appendix Page 2 - Copy of Questionnaire
[3]Appendix Page 3 - Study Area Map

The phrase, climatic relief, does not appear in any literature reviewed, but reference was made by Richard J. Costley, retired Director of Recreation, US Forest Service, during his lecture at the 1983 Clemson short course. Mr. Costley spoke of the early uses of national forest system lands for summer home developments. Many such developments served as vacation retreats and were nearly always in scenic areas, with moderate temperatures.

A major shift in population to the sunbelt is developing with the abandonment of many once thriving Midwest and East Coast metropolitan centers, and come they will to start anew, in either employment or in retirement. As we read in Megatrends by John Naisbitt, the Southwest can expect population growth of forty-three percent by century's end. This report deals with this community of laborers who have earned retirement and desire relief from the confining elements of the northern climates. It is a rarity to find a native Arizonian among the retirement community. Many of the winter visitors to the Southwest deserts return home to other states, while summer visitors to the cool elevations are likely to be permanent transplants. This report is directed primarily to the needs of the latter.

PURPOSE OF STUDY

Deliberations will focus on the legitimacy of the use of public lands for climatic relief. It is not intended to evaluate whether or not such a use is considered a function of Recreation and governed by its regulations. However, Recreation regulations are imposed on many who come to the National Forest for climatic relief. To assimilate this use within Recreation regulations mixes apples and oranges, for Recreation is incidental to the real benefit bought. The dictates of those stay limits preclude accommodating those asking to stay longer for climatic relief. The majority of references researched reflect regulations identified with conventional recreation use. There is a void in all of natural resource management direction that recognizes the relationship of moderate temperatures and the burgeoning demand for use of public lands where this amenity can be found. Those responsible for developing regulations for use and occupancy did not envision the 80's with the rather desperate need of many.

This effort is not based on any finite statistical data that measures demand, but on a perceived need gone unsatisfied and largely ignored by some public land managers. In the search for evidence that peoples' needs are of first priority, there appears to be a greater dedication to the enforcement of regulations by many land managers. There appears to be a greater concern for the cows that graze, and the trees that have become too old.

This view stems from conversations with managers, whose opinions on climatic relief use, varied from one of some accommodation to vehement denial of any obligation. The rather casual gathering of data, and lack of recognizable management concern is not a solid foundation for the development of a research paper that is technically sound. Perhaps this paper can be viewed as a starting place, the awakening, the chicken before the egg, or where the beginning was without form. This study is offered as an alert to managers to monitor a growing demand for yet another use of public lands and to respond creatively with solutions to a seemingly legitimate use.

Scenarios have been developed to: 1) encourage the private sector to consider providing services, and 2) provide the Forest Supervisor alternatives that reflect the rather generous guidelines cited in FSM 2334.34c[1] concerning limits of stay on public lands.

This study is to fulfill the requirement of the Outdoor Recreation Management Short Course conducted by the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management, College of Forest and Recreation Resources, Clemson University. It no way reflects U.S. Forest Service Policy nor are the opinions expressed those of anyone other than the author's.

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[1] Appendix Page 4

LITERATURE REVIEW

In reviewing early direction for management of national forest lands, a search was limited to those documents that related to occupancy and public use.

The wording of the Organic Act of 1897 sets the basic premise for the public use of our National Forests. The creation of the National Forest and the subsequent guiding principle of National Forest Administration laid down by former Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, were somewhat vague about the use of all our natural resources.

Secretary Wilson declared that, "All the resources of national forests are for use and this use must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner, under such restriction only as will insure the permanance of these resources...". It would seem that forms of land occupancy compatible with the purpose for which the national forests were established could be allowed under some form of permitted use. The specific wording of the Organic Act spoke of timber, water and the need to protect these resources from fire. There were many intervening regulations that modified and enhanced this act and provided opportunities for the public to benefit from all of the natural resources.

The Act of March, 1915, relating to Occupancy Permits, provided authorization to the Secretary of Agriculture for permitted use and occupancy of suitable areas of land within national forests for construction of hotels, resorts, summer homes and any other structures or facilities necessary for recreation, public convenience or safety.

In 1919, the Annual Report of the Forester identified activity that was to be considered in the management of the National Forests.

> Plans for the management of the National Forests must aim to provide for orderly development of all resources. Such plans would be incomplete if they failed to take into account recreation resources. In short, the National Forests must be administered with a view to recreation use as one of their major functions.

The National Forest Manual Regulations and Instructions of 1926 provided directions to the land manager for the relationship of recreation and national forest management.

> Recognition must, however, be given to the occurrence within the National Forests of mountains, cliffs, canyons, glaciers, streams, lakes, and other landscape features. Natural formations such as caves or bridges; objects of scientific, historic, or archeological interest; timber, shrubs, and flowers; game animals and fish; and areas preeminently suited as site for camps, resorts, sanatoria, picnic grounds and summer homes. These utilities which singly or in combination afford the bases for outdoor recreation,

> contributing to the entertainment and instructions of the public or the public health, constitute recreation resources of great extent, economic value, and social importance. These areas now constituting the National Forests have been used for recreational purposes since the first settlement of the country and such use naturally will grow as the population increases and as wildland is converted to cultivation.

The Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, established policy of multiple-use that guides the management of the various renewable surface resources of the National Forests. These resources are to be utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources and related services.

Current directions for the development of the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan echo similar refrains about the management of the renewable natural resources: that they be managed for the greatest good for the greatest number of people. The planning process identifies the capability of all lands as to their potential and best use in serving the public.

The previously cited selected management directions have not identified atmospheric elements as a renewable surface resource; yet virtually millions seek the recreating process within settings of optimal weather.

Literature reviewed on early Forest Service management carries numerous references to summer homes. This use once espoused by management is now strongly discouraged as a prudent use of public lands. Many of the early summer homes were developed in key scenic areas near urban populations. These areas are now deemed essential for total public use rather than for the select few who have statutory rights to continue possession of these lands. As nearby population centers have grown, the need for these lands and the concept of the greatest good for the greatest number of people conflict. The need expressed during the earlier days reflects a similar need for recreational hideaways and climatic relief as is expressed today.

During the 20's, the Forest Service openly encouraged the public to take advantage of choice lands for these purposes. The 1926 National Forest Manual Regulations and Instructions provided direction for priority or preference in recreation uses. In part it directed, "That the preference should invariably be given to the form of occupancy representing the highest utilization of the area on the basis of broad public service and interest." The basic philosophy, of best and highest use for the most, has been integral to Forest Service management since the days of Gifford Pinchot, but with the population growth of this nation and increased demand for services and use of public lands, the Service has seemingly lessened its enthusiasm for catering to the expressed needs of the public. Perhaps an explanation of this change in philosophy can be attributed in part to the rather profound level of professionalism found within all ranks of resource managers. In a study by William R. Burch, "Trends in Organizational Membership and Lobbying," he made the following observation:

> Professional managers of these locales (forests, parks, seashores, etc.) seldom recognize or accept that they are primarily in the people serving business. Part of the reason for not seeing the connection between outdoor recreation services and tourist services is that most professionals come from biologically oriented disciplines and are unwilling to leave the tree and see how they can encourage rather than restrict use of their facilities.

Perhaps there is substance to this observation that Forest Service land managers do not recognize the peoples' needs because of their dedication to their specific discipline. As the various disciplines of our decision makers are reviewed, there is scant evidence that either philosophically or academically there is much foundation for recognizing and responding to the public's needs.

This belief was rather dramatically confirmed this past summer when the author questioned a number of managers as to the logic of the fourteen day stay limit. With only one exception, the answer was, "It's in the manual."

The crux seems to lie in the conflict of management of the natural renewable resources found on national forest lands in relation to the public's desire for their use. In the review of literature that tells of the grandeur of our national forests, invariably there were references to moderate temperatures. Portrayed are refreshing scenes of comfort amid scenic settings. The Southwest Region is unique in having a broad spectrum of preferred recreation opportunity settings that are dependent on moderate temperatures.

The Forest Service does an admirable job in baiting the potential visitor in word and picture of the benefits of these resources, and particularly in that which provides climatic relief. The reception given to some of these visitors often belies the message conveyed in print.

Come with me to this:

...Wildly beautiful Sycamore Canyon on the west to the cool tall-timbered lake country above Mormon Lake.

...In summers, the Prescott is a cool retreat for the desert dweller of Phoenix and the Salt River Valley.

...For the American people all the outdoor pleasures that can be gathered from a land of cool elevations, rich forest settings....

...On the Sitgreaves side the major attractions from the hot lowlands are the Mogollon Rim....

...And also the most popular area for visitors because of the cool climate and green vistas.

...Nearly 21 million acres in these two states -- In general, the coolest and best watered areas in an arid land.

...People look to the national forest system for outdoor experiences year-round for relief from hot deserts and plains.

...The unique climate diversity from upper Sonoran Desert to Alpine Tundra assures visitors a year long place to recreate. The desert is heavily visited in the winter by people from cold northern areas, and the higher, cooler mountains are visited in the summer by residents and visitors to escape the heat at lower elevations.

Many a renowned author[3] and photographer have developed intriguing script and subjects for the story telling of national forest system lands. Their works are offered to many desert dwellers and arctic sufferers who are enticed with the benefits of the majestic forests. The sparkling waters, lush vegetation and emphasis on moderate temperatures whet many appetites for these lands and the recreating process, and relief from discomforting climate.

Many communities, spawned in this idyllic setting, have rather dramatic growth pains. A study of seasonal population fluctuation in Northern Arizona, conducted by the Community Planning Division of the Northern Arizona Council of Governments, 1978,[1] states that each summer night in Northern Arizona, over 60,000 temporary residents take up some form of lodging. Data lifted from this report for those communities situated in cool country, vividly depict this rather spectacular seasonal population growth.

Seasonal Population Growth, 1978

	1978	1983[2]
Flagstaff	38%	10%
Williams	79%	54%
Pinetop/Lakeside	217%	130%
Heber/Overgaard	157%	81%
Prescott	81%	24%
Mayer	309%	N.A.
Mormon Lake	420%	N.A.
Parks	141%	54%

These population centers attract the vacationing tourists and those who out of necessity come searching for climatic relief. In the outlying areas of the listed communities, there are the untold number of visitors with their own bed and board who are searching for a place to park. Virtually that is their only vital need, but the convenience of commerce is essential to their well being too. In the study on seasonal (summer) population change in Northern Arizona, it was estimated that $470,000,000 were spent by those 60,000 visitors. Some of these dollars are for luxury motels, restaurants, gasoline and postcards. In the Council's study there is no

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[1] Seasonal population in Northern Arizona communities principal investigator David Esposito, 1978.

[2] An update on the 1978 Report is currently being prepared. Joe Wideman Principal Investigator provided this new data.

[3] Appendix Page 19

breakdown of dollars left in the communities by those visitors who have come for climatic relief, but data gathered for this report indicate that an average of $12.25/day[1] will be spent by those who have come to visit the forest.

There are additional factors that motivate this nomadic group of cool country visitors who are in search of personal comfort. Seventy-two percent of those interviewed are retired and are free to move in search of comfort and new experiences. Many who answered the question: "What is the reason you are here?" responded with, "To save money to pay winter's utility bills." The cost of basic utilities is a major outlay for many. Reference is made to a recent editorial found in the Arizona Republic[2] that depicts the plight of one seemingly prudent individual. This dilemma is repeated for many who are searching for ways to satisfy basic needs. Adjustments in their very lifestyle are required to survive.

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[1] See Page 10.

[2] Appendix Page 5.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

A profile of those that this report is directed toward, would include people retired, in good health, financially cautious on fixed income and fearful of mounting energy costs. Many of those seeking longer stay limits on public lands are permanent transplants from the North and East who came to escape the clutches of winter and live where temperatures are moderate during the winter months. There are some in this group who have sold their farms or homes and have purchased recreation vehicles that now serve as home. The same dramatic increase in fuel costs to keep warm in the Northern climes equates to escalating costs to keep cool during the summer months here in the Southwest. It costs approximately $168/month to cool the average home in those elevations where so many transplants have taken residency. The principal supplier of electricity, Arizona Public Service,[1] has recently asked for a 55.7% increase in utility rates that will push this cost to an estimated $257/month. This increase reflects added costs to Arizona Public Service to pay for the first two units of the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Plant. When this facility is completed, it is anticipated that additional rate increases will raise consumer rates 100%.

The choices are few when confronted with these rapidly rising costs for survival in an environment that at times is so beneficial, but yet so hostile. Thus a move to the cool higher elevations reduces the demand on tight budgets, but where to go in this state where 90.6% of the land is under public ownership? Where does one go in this new version of a summer home that is complete comfort on wheels with bed and board either in tow or within arms' reach as search is made for a place to park? This evolving concept of a summer/winter home has liberated many who once were bound to tending the coal furnace or sweltering under the swamp cooler. The new frustrations now are, "Where to park this instrument of comfort?"

The fee at private recreation vehicle parks in the study area seems excessive for many. The modern features found in many varieties of travel vehicles allow for the cool seekers to park just about any place. They are parked in shopping center lots, on logging roads, river banks, or in the middle of the desert. The self-contained features of water, waste and gas add a dimension of flexibility where "KOA's" are really not needed or desired by many. A descriptive profile of those forest visitors interviewed during the summer of 1983 includes the following summarization:

(Next page for summary)

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[1] Appendix Page 6

SUMMARY OF DATA

Personal Interviews Made Randomly* on Coconino, Kaibab and Prescott Forests. Summer 1983. Major Holidays Excluded.

Number Inter-viewed	Age Group	Income ($000) <10	10/20	20/30	30>	Expenses (Daily) Average	Equipment PC	TR	MH	Utilities Preferred W	S	E	G	Preferred Length of Stay - % 1/30	30/60	60/90	90/120	Willing to Pay/Day Range ($)	Ave.
20	0-35	0	12	4	4	20.40	0	12	8	16	8	8	4	60	20	0	20	0-7.00	5.50
36	36-55	0	0	16	20	14.77	12	1[illegible]	12	20	20	12	4	66	11	23	0	1-5.00	2.20
116	56-75	88	24	4	0	10.30	32	52	32	56	64	24	8	45	17	17	21	.50-8.00	2.30
28	75+	16	8	4	0	3.50	8	12	8	12	4	0	0	43	0	0	57	0-3.00	1.75

PC - Pickup Camper
TR - Travel Trailer
MH - Motor Home

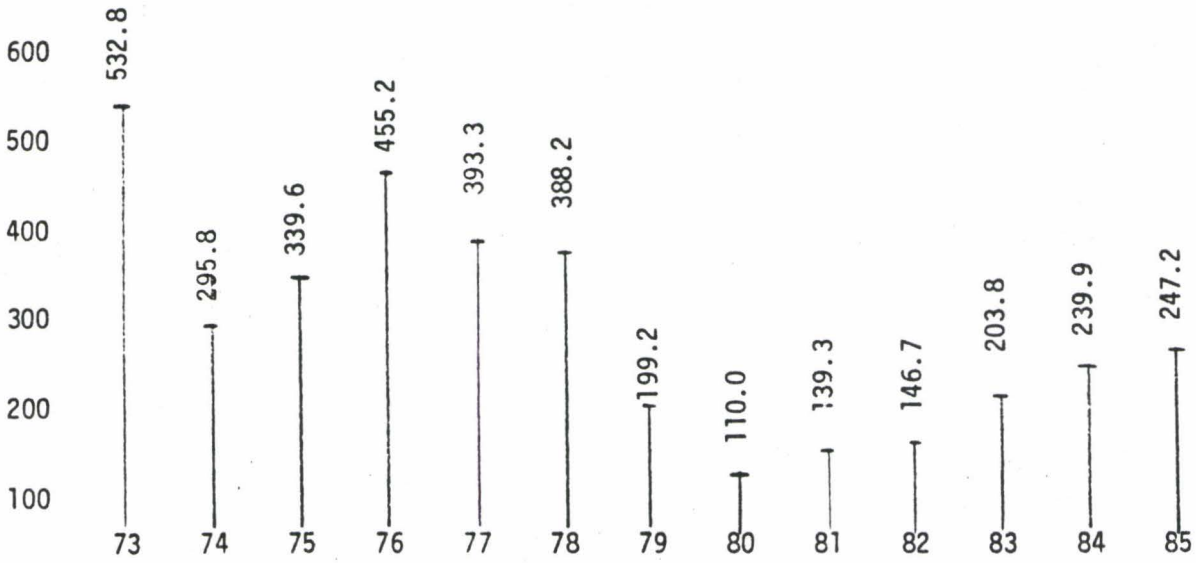
W - Water
S - Sewer
E - Electric
G - Gas/LP

* An apology is in order to those readers who find interest in developing finite, infallible sampling techniques. The strategy chosen for gathering the above data had basically two dimensions. While traveling through the forest, if I saw active visitors I would stop and query those. I did not knock on doors, in fear of interrupting lunch or nap.

How many of these nomadic cool country visitors can we expect next year, next decade, or come the year 2000? Data from the manufacturers of recreation vehicles for a production trend could provide some insight as to what can be expected.

A quarterly forecast of recreation vehicle shipments prepared for members of the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association shows a promising growth for 1984. The steady recovery in recreation vehicle production is charted below:

Total Recreation Vehicle Shipment
1973-83 With Projections for 1984-85 (000 units).



The massive '74 market decline was generated by the gas crunch and the devastating decline in 1980 was brought about by the recession and the associated high interest rates. Using statistics found in article by Dr. Richard T. Curtin, "Throw Away Your Stereotypes of RV Owners,"[1] and the estimated 239,000 recreation vehicles to be manufactured in 1984, approximately 81,500 vehicles could be delivered to the West (Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and all states west). This region contains

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[1] Dr. Curtin is Director of Surveys of Consumer Attitudes at the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan.

approximately twenty-one percent of the nation's population but thirty-four percent of the market. It is estimated that there are over six million recreation vehicle families in this country. Accordingly, over two million RV's are part of the demand picture here in the West. Many of these units could be identified with those who are searching for climatic relief.

Statistics gathered from the Arizona Motor Vehicle Division provide numbers that give cause to wonder where the 62,292 registered recreation travel trailers are parked. Nearly 60,000 vehicles are registered in counties void of a cool summer. There is no count for motor homes registered in Arizona; statistically they fall in the same category as a personal automobile.

To complete this numbers exercise, contact was made with seven major recreation vehicle sales centers in the Phoenix metropolitan area and who gave estimates of 12,000 to 18,000 motor homes in their service areas. The price range of such pleasure craft varies from $18,000 to $75,000. The sizeable investment for many of these units would suggest that owners could well afford to pay for most site fees. Many owners use their vehicle as primary housing, and float from owned lot, or rented space to any handy shaded spot where there is cool relief from 100+ temperatures. Specific numbers are elusive for those who cannot afford the excessive utility costs and cannot afford to purchase what little private property is available for their summer homes. These numbers are needed to identify the demand demonstrated by those found in the study area this past summer. It is obvious that there are no reliable statistics for a projection of need based upon number of vehicles manufactured.

In efforts to maintain the Forest Service role in the broad field of outdoor recreation and assuming our share of support, it is easy to take the position that the private sector should shoulder this area of service. There is growth in commercial recreation vehicle parks. Some parks are obviously serving the cool seekers, and some absorbing the tourist who has long looked for "all hook-ups". The study area has nearly 2000 spaces that provide all services. The average stay at these facilities is 2.3 days for an average daily fee of $6.83. Considering the costs of a fully developed RV park, it is readily seen why such rates are needed for a profitable operation.

Seven of the larger RV parks have waiting lists for season long occupancy, and all of these have plans for major expansion to accommodate more long-term users.

Perhaps a stand must be taken here on where this need for a place to park fits in the management of public lands. There is an obvious conflict in solutions for needs of recreation and those for climatic relief. Contention is made in that surviving elements from the arctic or the oppressive heat of the desert and mounting utility costs is not recreation. It is not to say that elements of recreation are not present, but those activities are not the primary reason for parking under a majestic old yellow pine near some community that offers basic needs and services. Recreate they do, these many hale and hardy retired citizens. Fishing,

hiking, game watching, going to town for bread and water, visiting the library, laundromats, doctor, dentist, gas station and on and on, but their primary reason for being there is for climatic relief. How similar is the plea by so many of the "snowbirds" who ask for a place to park during the winter months, and those who are searching for summer relief. The Apache Junctions, Mesas, Scottsdales, etc., play host to some 73,000 people who come seeking climatic relief, in the Valley of the Sun. Referencing a study entitled, "The Social and Economic Impact of Phoenix Area Winters," by Stephen K. Happel and faculty members of ASU, College of Business Administration, it offers that "these winter residents need roads, hospitals, and public services." They also consume goods and services providing a direct economic contribution of an estimated $136 million. Many of these visitors are ensconced in $700 a week resorts. Many are comfortable in their RV for $100 a month, and surely quite a number park under some majestic Palo Verde on public land, hiding from the public servant doing "his thing" in enforcing manual regulations. Those who chose a Palo Verde over the Pointe-West or a KOA, do so for many reasons. It is assumed that finances dictate where to park, as well as the desire for many to be just in sight of neighbor, but yet apart. To accommodate these diverse settings, the concern for public health is foremost in any direction given for the use of private and public lands.

An intriguing departure from the normal approach to answer the plea for longer stay limits is demonstrated in the Yuma and California Desert District of BLM where a new "Snow Bird" policy[1] is being implemented. There appears to be a promising solution to the impact of some 20,000 recreation vehicles and their occupants who descend on the area each year. The two major concerns of garbage and sewage disposal have been alleviated by the private sector providing a roving sewage pumping service, dump stations and a managed landfill. The annual fee of $25 for a six month period seems a bit low to cover administrative costs, but the proposed use of volunteers will minimize the need for additional staffing.

The contribution to the economic base in the three major communities of Yuma and Quartsite, Arizona and Blythe, California is an envied asset. Considering the 20,000 vehicle count to be reasonably accurate and using the $12.25[2] per day available for subsistence, a 120-day season equates to a possible $29,400,000 spent in the three communities. It would seem that this dollar infusion into any community would be eagerly sought.

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[1] Appendix Pages 7, 8 and 9

[2] Average dollars spent in study area
See summary Page 10

SOLUTION - DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

PART I. PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT - FOR PROFIT

Encouraging the private sector of a prudent investment potential is part of the Forest Service role in land management that affects intermingled private property. In the Williams area there are numerous privately owned parcels that are not productive from any resource viewpoint, except for cool moderate temperatures. Subdivision potential is remote for many of these parcels. Consideration could be given to the development of a long term "parking" use for the cool seekers. Primitive cinder roads and parking areas are the initial major capital improvements needed. There exists a parcel[1] of land within four miles of Williams that is suitable and will serve as a representative development, for this report. It is generally flat, to gently rolling terrain and at approximately 6800' elevation. Timber potential is poor, with only a light scattering of Ponderosa Pine and little hope for any natural regeneration. There is a juniper/pinyon understory that could provide good visual separation of user sites.

The parcel selected for this exercise is zoned general for agriculture/ residential purposes. Any other use will require a conditional use permit issued by the County Planning and Zoning office. A proposed use change is subject to many reviews, public hearings and published notices. The zoning process exists to protect the user and adjacent property owners from any adverse actions of the proposed use change.

The first barrier to hurdle will be to convince county zoning department that the existing regulations governing recreational vehicle park development are not applicable to this venture. These rules dictate in part that the entrance to any recreational vehicle park shall be within 500' of a major highway. Clearly this measure speaks to the tourist use whose stay is to be brief. Additional specifications relate to utilities required to accommodate that user with sewage and garbage disposal. A plea needs to be made to lessen the requirements for the proposed long-term parking facility that reflects what the intended user/client is willing to pay, and yet meet health and sanitation requirements.

Data from the completed questionnaires include a "willingness to pay" value that will determine the strength of a seemingly prudent investment in the development of the "Road Runner Roost," a long-term, privately-owned and operated facility.

The following depicts a proposed development of an initial 10 acres of 40 with yearly expansion following as the appropriate clientele is secured.

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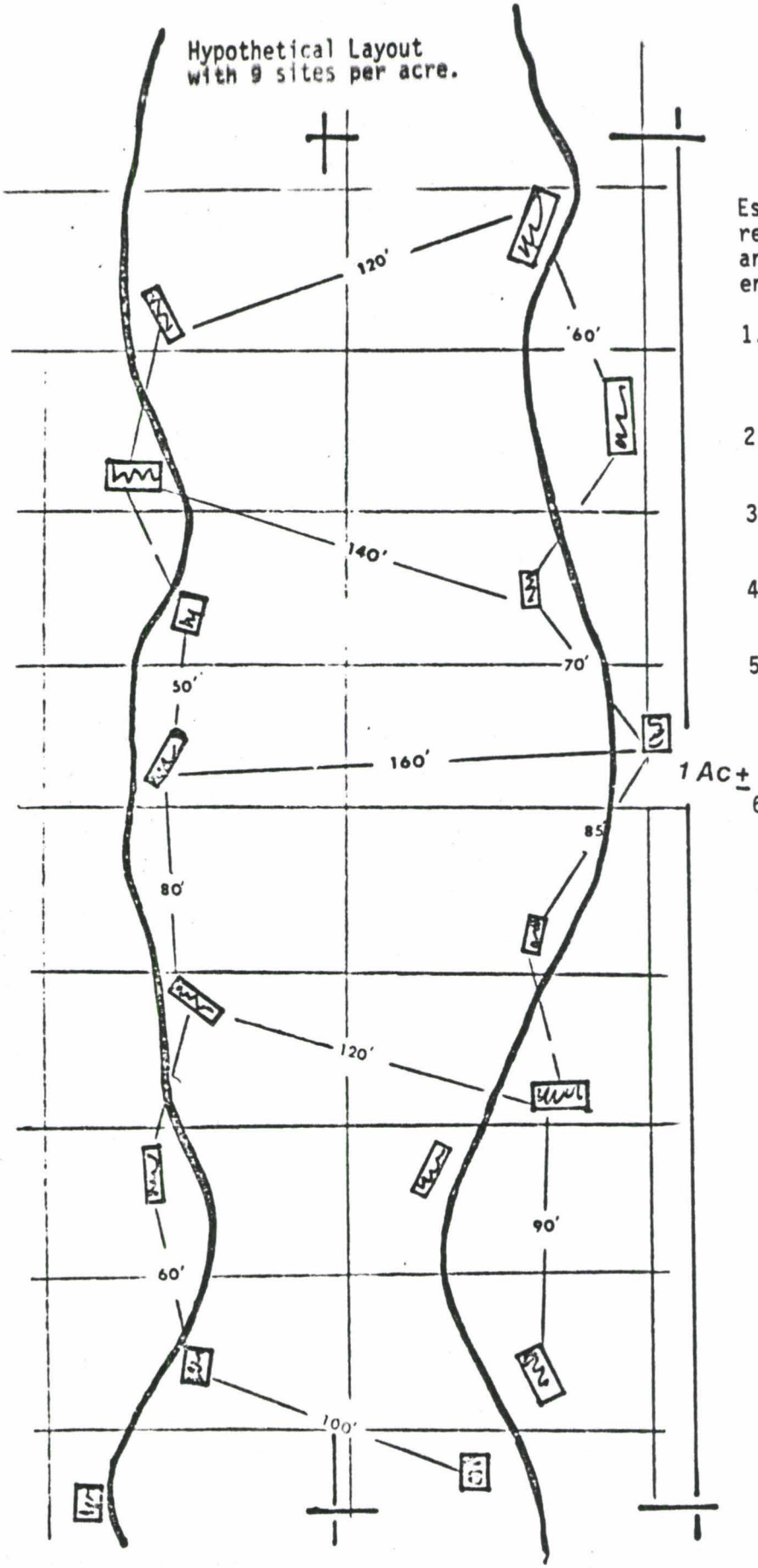
ROAD RUNNER ROOST[1]
DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE[2]

YEAR	PARCEL #1	PARCEL #2	PARCEL #3	PARCEL #4	CONSTRUCTION COST($)	MAINTENANCE ($)	OVERHEAD/ LABOR($)	SALES	YEAR	SALES	OPERATING EXPENSE & FINANCING
1	Construct[3] 90 sites; .5 mile road (cinder surfaced)	No activity	No activity	No activity	9,750	Toilets - 3,500[5]	3,750	11,250	1	11,250	39,349
									2	33,750	46,949
Season/Fee	50 days @ 2.50	0	0	0							
	Sites open; No construction	Construct 90 sites; .5 mile road (cinder surfaced)	No activity	No activity	10,600	Toilets - 7,000	7,000	33,750	3	60,750	133,138
									4	92,050	166,453
									5	108,000	129,667
Season/Fee	100 days @ 2.50	50 days @ 2.50	0	0							
3	Construct water & septic system for 90 hookups	Sites open; No construction	Construct 90 sites; .5 mile road (cinder surfaced)	No activity	60,000 11,550	Toilets - 10,500 Water - 4,000[6]	9,000	60,750	6	108,000	141,599
									7	108,000	130,860
Season/Fee	50 days @ 2.50 50 days @ 3.50	100 days @ 2.50	50 days @ 2.50								
4	Construct shower/ laundry	Construct water & sewer line for 90 units	Complete	Construct 90 sites; .5 mile road (cinder surfaced)	45,000 12,550 20,000	Toilets - 7,000 Water - 6,000	10,000	92,050	8	108,000	109,978
									9	108,000	72,092
Season/Fee	100 days @ 3.50	50 days @ 2.50 50 days @ 3.50	100 days @ 2.50	50 days @ 2.50							
5	100 days[4] @ 3.50	100 days @3.50	100 days @ 2.50	100 days @ 2.50	-0-	Toilets - 7,000 Water - 8,000 Major road maint. 10,000	7,000	108,000	10	108,000	48,227
									11	108,000	32,000
									IRR - 47% in 10th year before taxes.		

Assumptions - [1]Financed purchase of property @ $2,000/acre.
[2]Borrowed funds @ 15%, 5-year terms.
[3]All construction by contract.
[4]120-day operating season - economic evaluation based on 100% occupancy for 100 days.
[5]Contractor owned and serviced (weekly).
[6]Contractor furnished.



ROAD RUNNER ROOST
DESIGN CRITERIA

Establish an identity theme that reflects the support community and incorporates features that enhance this identity.

1. Layout of roads and sites to minimize clearing of vegetation.
2. Maximum roadway width of 12 feet.
3. Site spaced with minimum 50 foot separation.
4. Select sites with a variety of exposures.
5. Consider road alignment in first two sections for ease of water/utility placement.
6. Identify areas for later development of convenience facilities.

PART II. PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT (NOT FOR PROFIT)

Should the private sector not respond to this perceived opportunity, perhaps the Forest Service should provide minimum facility or use options available to the Forest Supervisor and amend the stay limit policy. The regulations governing occupancy on National Forest System Lands speak of unacceptable improvements that reflect a strong sense of permanency and possession. There are reasons to discourage the permanence of residences feared by many managers. There have been ample demonstrations near metropolitan areas, of concentrated use, where health and sanitation violations could have become serious. Some[3] who have established these unauthorized "squatters" villages have selected this lifestyle to avoid expenses of conventional shelter, and others, out of desperation, have no choice but to live in autos and packing crates. As use regulations are implemented for any development, private or public, there will always be exclusions of some segment of the public. Some will not, or cannot, conform to what ownership has decided to be the terms of the most acceptable use. There is considerable variance in the interpretation of allowable stay limits in areas other than developed campgrounds and clarification is needed. Regulations[1] are the same for all three Forests in the study area. They read, "In addition, there is a general stay limit of 14 days in any 30-day period for forest areas outside of designated campgrounds."

No direction is provided for the visitor as to where or how far must a move be made to comply with regulations. Numerous managers were asked for their interpretation of this rule, and without exception, no manager queried offered a similar interpretation. This brief sentence in identifying stay limits is the primary defense that is used in answer to those who seek climatic relief in undeveloped areas of the forest. There is little wonder that visitors are confused when there are as many interpretations as there are managers. The jurisdictional boundaries of the three forests and imaginary lines separating districts are of little importance to most forest visitors. Regulations governing developed facilities and the assigned stay limits offer little to quarrel about, but those same regulations are often used for management of undeveloped areas. In dissecting the regulations governing occupancy, as found in FSM 2334.34c[2], Item 1 is suspect as a valid element in determining stay limits in dispersed areas of the forest. Land managers are well indoctrinated into the arena of "trade-offs" as comparative evaluations are made of the many resource activities and related effects. There is very little substance to the contention that "people use" is causing unacceptable resource damage. There are exceptions, but let's measure soil and vegetation loss, compaction, disturbance to wildlife, etc., with the same stick that is used for timber harvest, grazing or road construction. It would seem that man, the only resource of value on this planet, is often relegated to ranks of lesser importance than the trees, rocks and cows left to his stewardship.

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[1] Appendix Page 10 through 16

[2] Appendix Page 4

[3] Appendix Page 18

Item #2 of these regulations is frequently used to move people on, for surely the "Markowitz Family" from New York will be here tomorrow and want the same site now occupied for the 15th day by the cool seekers from Parker, Arizona. Very valid, this concern of monopolizing of developed sites, but somewhat fallacious, the concern for the undeveloped areas of the Forest. It makes little difference that there are hundreds of acres that man has yet to set foot upon, but the likelihood of conflict by separate users wanting the same site is perceived to be a potent conflict.

Item #3 cautioning against season-long residence is appropriate where public monies have been invested. For those who seek climatic relief for the summer months, the possibility of year-long residency is not likely. The weather that brings cold and snow to this country will soon scatter any visitor who has thoughts of living year long at these elevations. Energy conservation is not the "in thing" these days, but the conservation of limited dollars available to the retired must place high on the priority of things.

The utilization of any vacant capacity in developed sites could bring additional revenue to the Federal Treasury and satisfy, in part, an unmet demand from those vacationing and the "cool seekers." In the study area there are thirty-seven developed Forest Service campgrounds that are covered by a special order of occupancy and use.

A review of RIM data revealed that sixteen of those listed on these three forests were being managed at better than 100% of capacity. Weekend use is the heaviest, but at many campgrounds Monday-Thursday there are many vacancies. Additional revenue and service could be gained either by offering these vacant sites at a reduced rate, and forego the regulations[1] that limit the time a visitor can remain in the forest.

Special prohibition orders[2] have been issued on the Kaibab for extensive closures in areas that surround popular developed fee campgrounds. The amenities found within these developments are desired by those who have either spent their stay limit, or couldn't afford to stay within the facility, or turned away because all sites were taken. The walk-in trade, to use vault toilets or go fishing, is discouraged because of site deterioration (outside the fence) and use that escapes the collection of fees.

These closures are indicative of management's concern for the potential abuse to the resource and violation of regulations. The latitude offered the forest supervisor to modify stay limits within developed facilities should be applicable for undeveloped areas as well. To lessen the pressure on popular developed facilities, current forest service policy encourages the dispersement of the recreationists into undeveloped areas of the forest. Perhaps there is room too, for the development of a Long Term

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[1] Appendix Page 12

[2] Appendix Page 13 through 17

Visitor Area similar to what has been provided by the Bureau of Land Management in the Quartzite and Yuma areas. The establishment of a Long Term Visitor Area under a permit system with constraints that protect the resources and provide basic sanitation services could be a solution to needs expressed. Providing management of such use, rather than just let use happen, could insure success of the venture.

In selecting a Long Term Visitor Area, the following criteria is recommended.

1. Separation from mainstream of recreation activity.
2. Area located within a 10-12 mile radius of a community offering basic services.
3. Area sufficient in size to accommodate 300-500 units.
4. Area served by existing all-weather roads on gently rolling terrain.
5. Area free of heavy fuel accumulations and with accessible escape routes.
6. Identify other areas for rotation for subsequent years' use.

Regulations will need to be developed that answer the dire predictions of abuse. Occupancy use regulations should include the following lists of do's and don't's.

1. Establish length of stay. June 1 through September 30; permit valid for all of any portion thereof.
2. Permitee is obligated to chose own site for occupancy.
3. Cutting/removal of any vegetation is prohibited.
4. Live-in unit shall not be affixed to the ground. Tent anchoring stakes permitted.
5. Fenced enclosures not permitted.
6. Modification or disturbance of existing ground is not permitted.
7. Culinary waste water may be dispersed beyond occupancy area.
8. All human waste shall be removed from occupancy site.
   A. Toilets will be provided within the Long Term Visitor Area by the Forest Service.
   B. Holding tank pumping service will be available at the expense of the permittee.
   C. Emptying holding tanks into Forest Service provided toilets not permitted.
9. Campfires allowed with permittees responsible for all regulations and containment.
10. All pets must be on leash or under control of permittee.
11. When site is vacated, all evidence of habitation shall be removed.
12. Rights of reservation or ownership of an occupancy site for subsequent use season is not allowed. All sites are available on a first come, first served basis.

There are many class S-15 forest roads on the Kaibab that were developed solely for timber harvest. The area served by such roads often has very little people use, but there will be sporadic resource management activity with minor conflict with any other proposed use.

There is an area on Chalender Ranger District that fits the defined criteria for the development of a Long Term Visitor Area.[2] It is served by Forest Road 747, approximately 4.3 miles in length. The land is rolling with one minor drainage, with vegetation of well stocked stands of immature pine and clumps of Gambel Oak. There exists ample opportunities to locate randomly spaced parking/camp sites adjacent to the surfaced roadway. To satisfy management's concern for proper disposal of refuse, portable toilets and garbage facilities would be provided by the contractor providing services.

This exercise includes an economic feasibility evaluation that identifies costs to the forest service for providing services and the user fees necessary for a positive return to the federal treasury. Costs are based on current campground maintenance contracts, for an eighteen week use season.

Morgan Hill - LTVA
Economic Feasibility Study

Costs -		
1.	Labor - 4.5 months, 20-hr/week	$ 2,160
	Vehicle use 4.5 months	1,000
2.	Toilet maintenance (contract) $95/month (cleaned weekly) x 20 units	8,550
3.	Garbage collection (contract) weekly	3,240
4.	General administration	3,730
	Total Costs	$ 18,680
Benefits - Returns to treasury		
	Permit fee 400 units/50.00/season	$ 20,000

Real savings to user is not included in the Benefit Analysis, but it is estimated that the 400 users could save as much as $80,000 per month in lesser utility expenses, and financial benefit to the communities could add an additional benefit of $599,960 (400 units x 12.25/[1]day x 120 days).

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[1] Refer to Page 10

[2] Appendix Page 20

CONCLUSION

Interpretation of data collected suggests a rather wide range of preferences for services and of the willingness to pay. There will be some who choose not to pay and accept regulations identified with recreation, and will move after fourteen days to another forest. Some who prefer all the comforts of home and are willing to pay for such services will wait for a space as private facilities are developed. Numbers of those who are in the less fortunate status and are searching for a place to park are expected to increase. Many of those interviewed were on the relatively fixed income of Social Security. The ill-conceived promises of Social Security benefits unfortunately provide something less than basic needs for many of the now retired and for generations of retirees yet to come.

The attractiveness of "recreation" vehicle living is affordable to a growing number of those just described, but perhaps at the sacrifice of a primary home. There has been a substantial increase in General Delivery services provided by the postal system in the study area. Specific numbers of those who live from post office box to post office box were not available for inclusion in this paper. The intensity of development of recreation vehicle parks in the Phoenix metropolitan area is surely indicative of needs expressed for climatic relief. Providing relief for many of those winter visitors to the Valley of the Sun parallels the forest visitors' needs during the summer months. This need is perhaps more intense, in that the latter group is considerably less affluent in their search for affordable relief.

As additional demand is expressed with an increase in leisure time from a shifting population, developed recreation facilities will become completely utilized. The undeveloped forest and private enterprise will need to provide more opportunities for vacationists as well as solutions to accommodate those seeking climatic relief.

APPENDIX

(d) Stamping, marking with paint, or otherwise identifying any tree or other forest product in a manner similar to that employed by forest officers to mark or designate a tree or any other forest product for cutting or removal.

(e) Loading, removing or hauling timber or other forest product acquired under any permit or timber sale contract unless such product is identified as required in such permit or contract.

(f) Selling or exchanging any timber or other forest product obtained under free use pursuant to paragraph (e), (f), or (g) of § 223.1.

(g) Violating any timber export or substitution restriction in § 223.10.

[42 FR 2957, Jan. 14, 1977; 42 FR 24739, May 16, 1977; 42 FR 35959, July 13, 1977]

§ 261.7 Livestock.

The following are prohibited: (a) Placing or allowing unauthorized livestock to enter or be in the National Forest System or other lands under Forest Service control.

(b) Not removing unauthorized livestock from the National Forest System or other lands under Forest Service control when requested by a forest officer.

(c) Failing to reclose any gate or other entry.

(d) Molesting, injuring, removing, or releasing any livestock impounded under § 262.2 while in the custody of the Forest Service or its authorized agents.

[42 FR 2957, Jan. 14, 1977; 42 FR 35959, July 13, 1977]

§ 261.8 Fish and wildlife.

The following are prohibited within the boundaries of a national game refuge or preserve or wildlife preserve in the National Forest System and are also prohibited in other parts of the National Forest System to the extent Federal or State law is violated:

(a) Hunting, trapping, fishing, catching, molesting, killing or having in possession any kind of wild animal, bird, or fish, or taking the eggs of any such bird.

(b) Possessing a firearm or other implement designed to discharge a missile capable of destroying animal life.

(c) Possessing equipment which could be used for hunting, fishing, or trapping.

(d) Possessing a dog not on a leash or otherwise confined.

§ 261.9 Property.

The following are prohibited:

(a) Mutilating, defacing, removing, disturbing, injuring or destroying any natural feature or any property of the United States.

(b) Removing, destroying or damaging any plant that is classified as a threatened, endangered, rare or unique species.

(c) Entering any building or structure owned or controlled by the United States when such building or structure is not open to the public.

(d) Using any herbicide, pesticide or fungicide except for personal use for medical purposes or as an insect repellant or with permission for other minor uses.

(e) Digging in, excavating, disturbing, injuring, or destroying any archaeological, paleontological, or historical site, or removing, disturbing, injuring, or destroying an archaeological, paleontological, or historical object.

[42 FR 2957, Jan. 14, 1977; 42 FR 24739, May 16, 1977]

§ 261.10 Occupancy and use.

The following are prohibited:

(a) Constructing, placing, or maintaining any kind of road, trail structure, fence, enclosure, communication equipment, or other improvement without a permit.

(b) Taking possession of, occupying, or otherwise using National Forest System lands for residential purposes without a permit or as otherwise authorized by Federal law or regulation.

(c) Selling or offering for sale any merchandise, conducting any kind of business enterprise, or performing any kind of work unless authorized by Federal law, regulation, or permit.

(d) Discharging a firearm or any other implement capable of taking human life, causing injury, or damaging property: (1) In or within 150 yards of a residence, building, campsite, developed recreation site or occupied area, or (2) across or on a Forest Development road or a body of water adjacent thereto whereby any person or property is exposed to injury or damage as a result of such discharge.

(e) Abandoning a vehicle, animal, or personal property.

(f) Placing a vehicle or other object in such a manner that it is an impediment or hazard to the safety or convenience of any person.

(g) Posting, placing, or erecting any paper, notice, advertising material, sign, or similar matter without a permit.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE 14 DAY STAY LIMIT ?

There seems to be an ever increasing number of forest visitors asking to stay longer than the 14 day stay limit. This limit is very specific in developed campgrounds and is implied for the rest of the forest.

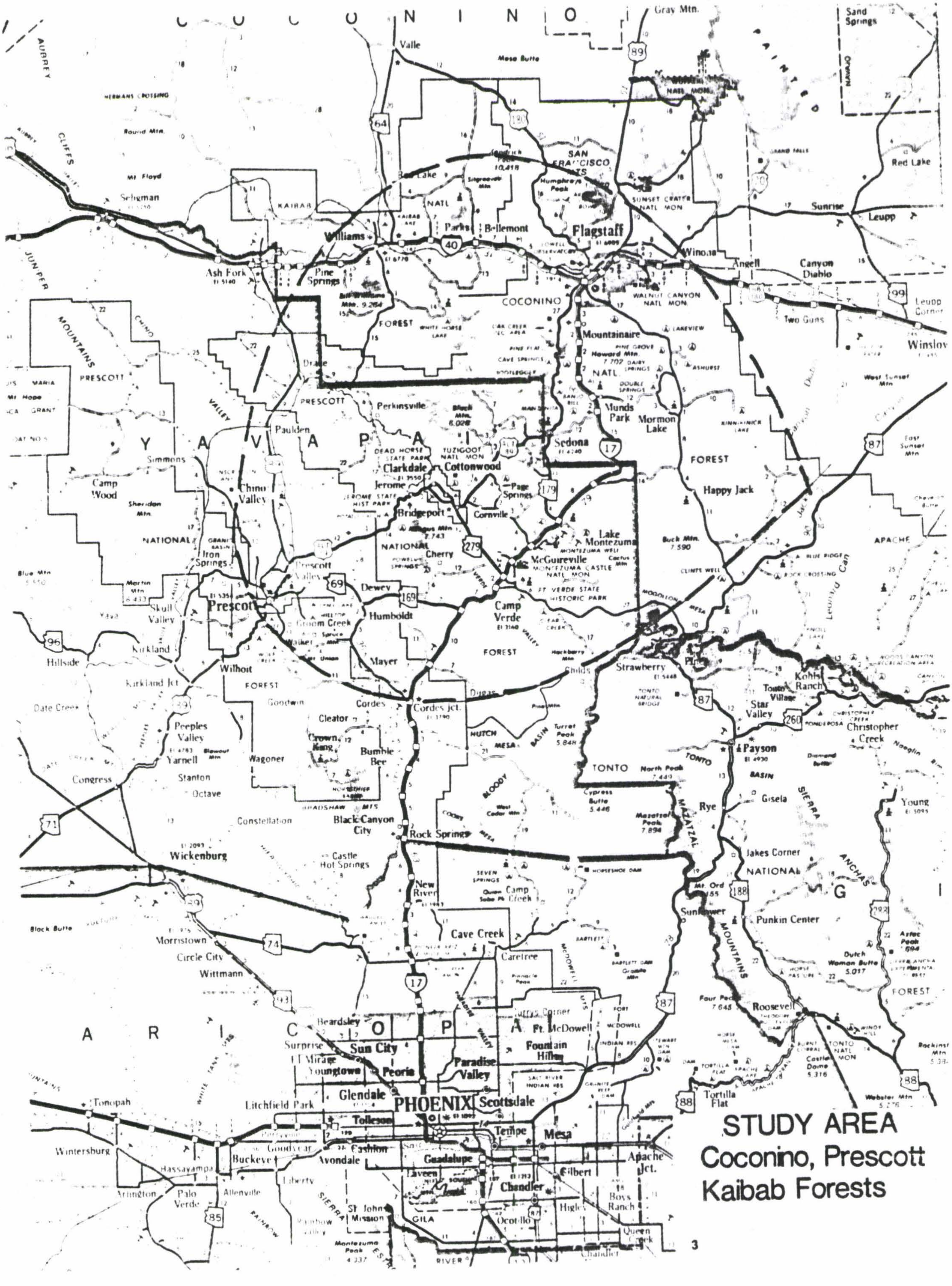
WHAT IS THE REASON THAT YOU ARE HERE?
TO SAVE MONEY TO AFFORD HEAT IN THE WINTER MONTHS

This questionare is intended to measure the demand for extended stay limits and to identify what support facalities are desired and the amount a visitor would be willing to pay.

The data gathered from this questionare is to be used in a project identified with a Recreation Management Short Course at Clemson University, Clemson S.C.

Please complete the form on the reverse side.

1. age 63
2. Occupation status SOCIAL SECURITY
3. City [illegible] State ARIZ
4. Income.
   - Less than 10,000
   - 10,000 - - 20,000
   - 20,000 --- 30,000
   - over 30,000
5. Estimate living costs for your length of stay. Per day 10.00
6. Type of your living quarters.
   - Tent----------
   - Pickup Camper---
   - Trailer---------
   - Motorhome-------
7. Utilities/hookups preferred. None needed.
   - Water----------
   - Sewer----------
   - Electricity------
   - Gas----------
8. Length of stay preferred. I would be willing to pay per day.
   - 1 - 30 days
   - 30 - 60 days — 50¢
   - 60 - 90 days
   - 90 -120 days
9. Location questionare completed-- ASHURST
   Developed Campground_____ Undeveloped Area ✓



STUDY AREA
Coconino, Prescott
Kaibab Forests

TITLE 2300 - RECREATION MANAGEMENT

*- 2334.34c - Limits of Stay. Title 36 CFR 261 provides for the Forest Supervisor to establish limits of stay at campgrounds. Limits of stay shall be established when:

1. Resource damage is occurring.

2. Visitors are being denied use of facilities due to monopolizing by a few.

3. Sites are being used as season long residences.

Stay limits shall be established on a site by site basis only after a thorough study determines the need for such limits. Stay limits may range from a few days to a month. Normally, unless there are compelling reasons to do otherwise, a 14-day limit will be used.

Forest Supervisors shall take into consideration the effect stay limits might have on energy conservation. Within the established limits, visitors should be encouraged to extend their stays at one site as opposed to using more gasoline traveling from one site to another.

2334.35 - Special Public Services. Stores, restaurants, and other commercial developments generally will not be permitted within public campgrounds and picnic grounds.

However, if special services such as equipment rental (boats, wheelchairs, bathing suits, towels), clothes lockers, or shuttle transportation are needed by the public, Regional Foresters may authorize them under special use permit. Before permitting such enterprises, Regional Foresters must be certain that there is need, there is a profit opportunity, and the services will be furnished at reasonable rates. Firewood may be provided by the Forest Service or by vendors under permit where it is necessary to protect the site and surroundings. Otherwise, it is an important part of the recreation/natural experience and visitors should be encouraged to gather their own firewood. Instructions on firewood gathering should be provided where necessary. -*

TRAPPED

Utility-Bill Assault Threatens All But The Wealthy

Colman McCarthy
The Washington Post

Washington

In early 1981, Philip Frazeur, 69, a retired metal worker in Griswold, Iowa, had an anxious bunch that his small fixed income would be endangered by the coming Reagan economic policies.

One way to save money and brace himself, he figured, was to lower the natural-gas heating bill for his seven-room home.

With the kind of diligence that is respected in the farm country of western Iowa where 1,000 people live in Griswold, Frazeur went on an insulation binge:

- He insulated the foundation of his house from the first floor to the dirt line.
- He weatherized the attic to almost zero heat-escape.
- He installed insulation around all the doors and on all the storm windows.

Spending more than $400 short-term toward a long-term goal of saving thousands, Frazeur said, "I thought this would be a sure way to get a smaller fuel bill."

He now knows better.

Looking through his past bills the other day and reading off the figures when I phoned him, Frazeur said that "somewhere along the line, I've been getting ripped off."

His bills tell the story:

- For January 1975, he was charged $48 for 364 cubic feet of gas.
- For January 1980, he was charged $62 for 209 cubic feet.
- In January 1984, the cost was $104 for 180 cubic feet.

In nine years, he decreased consumption by 50 percent, while his bill increased by more than 100 percent.

Frazeur, a giving man who volunteers two days a week at a Griswold senior citizens meals program, has been married 46 years. The youngest of his three children is in college.

He is neither a sympathy-seeker nor a whiner. But the pattern of using less and paying more has stunned him.

Six years after decontrols on natural gas were begun by Congress, no one except the wealthy has been immune from the less-for-more utility-bill assault.

Unlike the angry and homeless, who are not easily tracked because they are beyond the sightlines of the government's counting system, billpayers are visible. Figures are kept.

Griswold, Iowa, is everywhere.

Between November 1978 and May 1983, post-decontrol increases have been measured by the federal Energy Information Administration.

The average residential price increases in six cities are typical: Detroit, 122 percent; Los Angeles, 257 percent; Miami, 94 percent; Minneapolis, 133 percent; Seattle, 74 percent; Washington, 102 percent. The average for 25 major cities was 134 percent.

Behind the numbers are stories of citizens whose heat bills are higher than their mortgage payments.

Citizens are trapped. Heat, as basic to life as eating, has become an unaffordable luxury. In 1983, according to the Citizen-Labor Energy Coalition, 300,000 families were disconnected because they lacked money to pay gas bills.

The coalition is in a position to know the depths of the suffering. Since 1978, it has rallied citizens into one of the nation's largest protest movements.

On Feb. 23 it came to Congress with 3 million signatures. Nearly all the signers were people such as Philip Frazeur demanding relief. With politicians being praised for their "organization skills," here is organizing that matters: 3 million signatures gathered one-by-one when local coalition members went door-to-door canvassing gas customers.

Those who say the consumer movement is dead are right: The movement has become a rebellion.

The gas bill rebels — homeowners and businessmen who are the major bloc of ratepayers — are seeking federal legislation to give consumers the price protection they obviously haven't had since the last federal law.

The proposed Natural Gas Consumer Relief Act would prevent further decontrols scheduled for Jan. 1, 1985, under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. The legislation would also roll back price ceilings and keep controls on what is called "old" gas.

With 170 House and Senate co-sponsors, as well as being supported by more than 200 national consumer, energy and labor groups, the legislation's main opponents are Ronald Reagan and major oil companies.

The two are standing tall, while the Philip Frazeurs are flat on their backs.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Copyright 1984, The Arizona Republic

25c

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1984 PHOENIX, ARIZONA G 94TH YEAR, NO. 2[illegible]

Electric bills would rise $90 monthly under APS plan

By Frank Turco
Republic Staff

The summer electric bill for the typical residential customer of Arizona Public Service Co. would go up by nearly $90 a month during a period of less than two years under a 55.7 percent rate increase being sought by the utility, a company official said Monday.

If approved by the Arizona Corporation Commission, the increase would boost the monthly bill for the household that uses 2,000 kilowatt-hours of power to $257.77 from $168.64, according to Paul Hart, APS vice president for rates and regulations.

He said the first of five increases would take place immediately after the new rate structure was approved. The fifth step would occur when the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station begins operating its second unit, possibly at the end of 1985.

The commission is about midway into a hearing on the APS rate increase which would boost company revenues from its power operations by $422 million a year and help pay for the construction of the nuclear plant, being built 50 miles west of downtown Phoenix.

APS also is seeking an 18 percent increase in its gas rates, effective April 1.

Opponents of the electric-rate proposal say APS should not be allowed to charge its customers for Palo Verde until the plant becomes operational.

Fuel loading and possibly the start of plant operation were delayed indefinitely earlier this month when several safety pumps failed tests.

Fuel had been scheduled to be loaded in the first of three units at the plant in May, and the unit was to begin producing power in December. The second unit was scheduled to be loaded next February and to be in use the following September, and the third unit was to be loaded in May 1986 and in use in December 1986.

Hart, in testimony prepared for delivery to the commission, said residential customers would shoulder about 44 percent — $172 million — of the new revenues being sought by the utility.

Commercial and industrial customers would pay $223 million, or about 53 percent, of the increase, and irrigation districts and other small classes of customers would pay the remainder.

Under the rate schedule proposed by APS, the first increase would go into effect immediately after the commission approved the company's request.

The second would take place when the first unit at Palo Verde is loaded, followed by other increases when the first unit begins operating, when the second unit is loaded and when the second unit begins producing power.

— APS, A2

APS

Continued from A1

Hart reported the monthly summer bill for the typical household using 2,000 kwh of electricity would go up about $15 — from $168.64 to $183.82 — in the first step.

When Palo Verde actually begins producing power, the monthly bill for the same household would rise to $224.02, and when the second unit is put into operation, the bill would hit $257.77.

A rate increase that APS is seeking for its gas customers would raise annual revenues by about $39.2 million.

Under the rate schedule proposed for gas charges, the monthly bill for the household that uses 90 therms — 9 million Btus — would be increased by $8.77.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ARIZONA PUBLIC LANDS UPDATE

OCTOBER 1983

This is another in a continuing series of information newsletters designed to keep the public and user groups informed on BLM policies and programs.

DEBBIE STEVENS, Editor

La Posa Plain, immediately south of Quartzsite, is one of the popular desert campsites that many winter visitors like to use each year.

New Snowbird Recreation Program Announced

In an effort to curb adverse impacts brought on by increasing numbers of winter visitors to public lands in western Arizona, the BLM Yuma and California Desert Districts have jointly announced a new "Snowbird Recreation Program" to begin October 15. The policy will provide for long-term visitor use, while better protecting the land and its resources.

In the past few years, the number of winter visitors setting up long-term residency on our public lands has dramatically increased. As many as 20,000 recreational vehicles focus in on the open-space desert areas of Arizona and California. For the most part these campsites lack the necessary sanitation and camping facilities to accomodate the influx of long-term winter visitors.

The new program establishes nine long-term visitor areas. Visitors camping outside these areas in Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona, and the California Desert District will be limited to 14 days in a single location. Campers who want to stay longer may do so by moving their campsite at least 25 miles away.

A permit is required for camping in the nine designated long-term areas. This will allow the "snowbird" to stay in a single location from October 15 - May 31.

There will be no charge for the permit this winter season, but beginning in the 1984-85 winter season, a nominal fee of $25 per vehicle will be charged. This amounts to less than 20 cents per day. Because most "snowbirds" will not be aware of the new visitor policies, BLM is delaying the fee charge.

BLM employees will circulate throughout the long-term areas and open desert to notify visitors of the new program.

The designated long-term camping sites are La Posa Plain, immediately south of Quartzsite; South Mesa, Skunk Hollow, Kripple Kreek, Quail Hill, Beehive Mesa, and Coyote Ridge, all about 25 miles northeast of Yuma on the California side of the River; Mule Mountain, 20 miles Southwest of Blythe, CA and Pilot Knob, two miles west of the Interstate 8 bridge at Yuma.

Permits will be available from BLM offices in Yuma, Lake Havasu City and Riverside, California and from BLM designated employees in the field.

SAFFORD BLM ASSISTS IN RECENT FLOODS

By Jack Sept

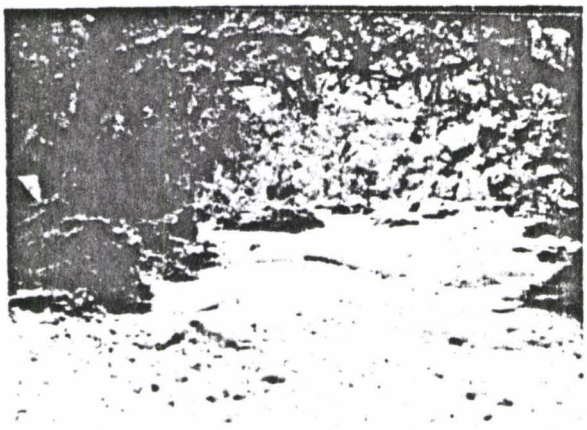
Well, when it rains it pours and the last week in September and the first week in October the BLM Safford District got more than its share. Approximately seven inches of rain drenched the area and started to take its toll. BLM flood assistance started on Saturday, October 1st and lasted through the week. Starting Sunday, a BLM helicopter checked the Aravaipa Canyon area, rescuing stranded residents and dropping supplies. Most of the roads and power lines in the area were gone as about 12 feet of water rushed down through the canyon.

BLM offered to assist the city, county and state agencies in the area and four solid days of search and rescue work followed. BLM dropped supplies, rescued stranded hunters, flew FAA people to communication sites and helped move stranded livestock. A real community effort resulted in the emergency situation as everyone pitched in to help.

On the San Simon watershed a record amount of 5,000 cubic feet per second was recorded going over the Barrier erosion control structure. Other than roads washing out, the 19 BLM structures on the San Simon held up and performed their task of slowing down and spreading the water flow.

The most damage to BLM property was on the east end of Aravaipa Canyon where the campground and visitor parking lot is located. A wall of water that struck the canyon on September 30, uprooted giant cottonwood trees and generally reaked havoc on the riparian vegetation. It will be weeks before anyone can get to the area to hike the canyon. **Because of the danger, all permits to the primitive area have been canceled until roads are again opened.**

Safford District personnel now are beginning the tedious work of putting the resources back in order.



Hard hit by the recent floods, Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area parking lot and camping area were wiped out. As much as 30 feet of water was estimated to have passed through some parts of the narrow desert stream. The canyon is closed to visitors until the roads and the area are rebuilt.

Form 8370-1
(April 1983)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004-0119

SPECIAL RECREATION APPLICATION AND PERMIT

(43 U.S.C. 1201; 43 U.S.C. 1701; 16 U.S.C. 460 L-6(a); and 43 CFR Group 8300)

Permit No. CA-060-SR4-1
Y-0474 C/A

Instructions: Complete Items 1 through 8, and return to appropriate BLM Office. *(Use additional sheets, if necessary.)*

(Type Or Print Plainly In Ink)

WHEN SIGNED BY AUTHORIZED BLM OFFICIAL, THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES

1. Name of person and/or organization

Address *(include zip code)* (PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS)

Telephone No. *(include area code)* Business

Residence

2. To use the following public lands *(provide name and legal description, or attach map).*
Designated long-term visitor areas located within the Bureau of Land Management's California Desert and Yuma Districts (see attached map). Area where issued:

3. For the following purpose *(provide full description of activity or event including number of anticipated participants and spectators).*
Visits exceeding 14 days. Number of persons in party:_____.
Type of camping unit: ☐ Trailer ☐ Motor Home ☐ Other: _____.
Total no. vehicles in site:_____.

4. During the following times and dates *(specify below)*

ARRIVAL			DEPARTURE		
DATE *(Mon., Day, Yr.)*	TIME AM	TIME PM	DATE *(Mon., Day, Yr.)*	TIME AM	TIME PM
10/01/83	----------	----------	05/31/84	----------	----------

5a. Type of permit:

☐ Commercial
☐ Competitive
☐ Other ORV events with 50 or more vehicles
☒ Individual/Private *(if "checked," skip to item 8)*

b. A $10 nonrefundable filing fee *must* accompany all commercial and competitive permit applications.

c. If you request a waiver of filing and use fees for educational, scientific, or therapeutic purposes which are non-commercial you *must* attach proof of eligibility *(see 43 CFR 8372.4(d))*.

6. Facilities *(describe facilities including water and sanitation facilities you intend to provide, attach plans and location maps).*

7a. Previous permits: Have you been issued a permit for a previous event or activity? *(If "yes," answer the following.)*

b. BLM Office issuing permit

c. Date of latest permit

d. Have you, or your organization, forfeited any portion of any previous permit, bond, or surety submitted for use of public lands, or is any investigation or legal action pending against you or your organization for use of public lands? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(if "yes," attach details on separate sheet.)*

8. Certification of Information: I CERTIFY That the information given by me in this application is true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and is given in good faith. I acknowledge that I (we) am (are) required to comply with any conditions or stipulations that are required by the authorized officer when the permit is issued.

(Signature of Applicant) (Date)

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

This application is hereby approved subject to the conditions and special stipulations on reverse and any attachments.

(Signature of Authorized Official) (Date)

PERMITTEE MUST HAVE THIS PERMIT *(OR LEGIBLE COPY)* IN POSSESSION DURING USE IN PERMITTED AREAS.

BLM to charge long-term visitors $25 in new desert-parking plan

By Dee Ralles
Special for The Republic

YUMA — A new desert-parking policy for long-term visitors has earned good marks in a test run this year, according to a spokesman for the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management office.

Glenn Stewart, public-affairs officer for the bureau, said the designation of specific off-the-road areas where visitors can park their recreational vehicles for extended periods "has generally been well accepted."

The designated areas, he said, include 12,000 acres of public land near Quartzsite, about 80 miles north of Yuma, and another 12,000 acres along the Colorado River near Imperial Dam.

The policy, Stewart said, is aimed at "persons who come to the desert for eight months, from October through May, and it provides a place for them to stay, giving the same opportunity to everyone."

Large numbers of long-term winter visitors using public lands have become a major problem in the Yuma area in the last few years, he said.

"We (the bureau) have an obligation to manage public lands, including parking," Stewart said.

Along with targeting RV-parking areas, the bureau also required those using the areas to obtain a free parking permit. The permits will cost $25 beginning in October.

Stewart said an "unofficial survey" of people parking in the designated areas this year "was positive, with a $25 parking fee favored by a 4-1 margin."

"There will always be a vocal group that wants the desert to be free and open to everyone, but this group is in the minority," he said.

Stewart said enforcement of the parking policies will be handled through a network of information centers set up throughout the designated areas.

Stewart declined to estimate how many people come annually to the desert for extended periods of time, but he said about 1,200 people were issued free parking permits this year.

Those 1,200 will be contacted this fall by letter and asked to pay the $25 permit fee if they plan to spend the winter in the area.

04-43

Campground Stay Limits

CAMPGROUND STAY LIMITS

COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST
ORDER
SPECIAL CLOSURE

Pursuant to 36 CFR Section 261.50, the following stay limits are placed on camping within the Coconino National Forest. It is prohibited, except with a permit issued by the District Ranger, to camp at the following places for a period longer than specified below within any 60 day period. 36 CFR 261.58(a).

Campground	Stay Limit	District
Pine Flat	7 days	Sedona
Cave Spring	7 days	Sedona
Bootlegger	3 days	Sedona
Banjo Bill	3 days	Sedona
Manzanita	3 days	Sedona
Chavez Crossing (Group Camp)	7 days	Sedona
Red Rock Crossing	7 days	Sedona
Kinnikinick	14 days	Mormon Lake
Dairy Springs (Portion will be group camp)	14 days	Mormon Lake
Double Springs	14 days	Mormon Lake
Blue Ridge	14 days	Blue Ridge
Rock Crossing	14 days	Blue Ridge
Knoll Lake	14 days	Blue Ridge
Bonita	14 days	Elden
Lake View	7 days	Mormon Lake
Ashurst	7 days	Mormon Lake
Forked Pine	7 days	Mormon Lake
Pine Grove	7 days	Mormon Lake
Beaver Creek	7 days	Beaver Creek
West Clear Creek	7 days	Beaver Creek
Clints' Well	14 days	Long Valley
Kehl	14 days	Long Valley

In addition, there is a general stay limit of 14 days in any 30 day period for Forest areas outside of designated campgrounds.

Done at Flagstaff, Arizona, this 9th day of August, 1980

MICHAEL A. KERRICK
Forest Supervisor

Violations of the prohibitions is punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment of not more than 6 months or both.

This order cancels and supersedes Coconino Order Number 04-38 signed May 23, 1980.

ORDER 09-21

OCCUPANCY AND USE

PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST

Pursuant to 36 CFR Section 261.50, the following stay limits are placed on camping within the Prescott National Forest. It is prohibited, except with a permit issued by the District Ranger, to camp at the following places for a period longer than specified below within any 60 day period. 36 CFR 261.58 (a).

Campground	Stay Limit	District
Lynx Lake	7 days	Bradshaw
Hilltop	7 days	Bradshaw
White Spar	14 days	Bradshaw
Indian Creek	14 days	Bradshaw
Lower Wolf Creek	14 days	Bradshaw
Granite Basin	14 days	Bradshaw
Hazlett Hollow	14 days	Bradshaw
Kentuck Springs	14 days	Bradshaw
Potatoe Patch	14 days	Verde
Mingus Mountain	14 days	Verde
Powell Springs	14 days	Verde

In addition, there is a general stay limit of 14 days in any 30 day period for Forest areas outside of designated campgrounds.

The following prohibitions are in addition to those enumerated in Subpart A of Part 261.36 CFR.

1. Bringing and/or using trailers or other equipment in excess of 35 feet in length in a developed recreation site, 36 CFR 261.58 (d).
2. Camping within 500 feet of U.S. Highway 89 from the Prescott National Forest Boundary to Forest Service Road 97 (Groom Creek cutoff) excluding White Spar and Indian Creek Recreation areas as shown in Exhibit A, 261.58 (e).
3. The use of a campsite in a developed recreation site by more than ten (10) persons, 36 CFR 261.58 (f).
4. Parking or leaving a vehicle in violation of a posted instruction, 36 CFR 261.58 (E).
5. Parking or leaving a vehicle outside a parking space assigned to one's own camp unit in a developed recreation site, 36 CFR 261.58 (h).
6. Parking more than two (2) vehicles per campsite in a developed recreation site, 36 CFR 261.58 (i).
7. Being publicly nude, 36 CFR 261.58 (j).
8. Swimming or wading in Lynx Lake, Granite Basin Lake, and Horsethief Lake, 36 CFR 261.58 (k).

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50 (e), each of the following persons is exempt from paragraphs 1, 6, and 10 of this order:

(1) Persons with a permit specifically authorizing the prohibited activity.
(2) Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.

Done at Prescott, Az, this 4th day of May, 1982.

07-05

ORDER
SPECIAL PROHIBITION
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 36 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, SEC. 261.50 AND 261.58, THE FOLLOWING IS PROHIBITED WITHIN THE KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THESE PROHIBITIONS ARE IN ADDITION TO THOSE LISTED IN SUBPART A OF 36 CFR SEC. 261, AND POSTED WITH THIS ORDER.

(1) CAMPING NOT TO EXCEED 14 DAYS IN A CONSECUTIVE 30 DAY PERIOD.

DONE AT WILLIAMS, ARIZONA THIS 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1978.

G. R. Lindquist
FOREST SUPERVISOR

VIOLATION OF THESE PROHIBITIONS IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN $500.00 OR IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN 6 MONTHS OR BOTH.

ORDER
SPECIAL PROHIBITION
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

Pursuant to 36 CFR Sec. 261.50 and 261.58 the following is prohibited outside of Kaibab Lake Campground and within ½ mile from the centerline of State Highway 64 from the junction with Interstate 40 north to the National Forest Boundary, the 47 road from the junction with SH 64 to the campground boundary as shown on Exhibit A.

The prohibitions are in addition to those enumerated in Subpart A of Part 261 - 36 CFR.

(1.) Camping (36 CFR 261.58 (e)).
(2.) Parking or leaving a vehicle in violation of a posted sign. (36 CFR 261.58 (g)).

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50 (e), the following persons are exempt from this order:

(1.) Persons with a permit specifically authorizing the prohibited act or omission.
(2.) Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.

Done at Williams, Arizona this 29th day of October 1982

Leonard A. Lindquist
Forest Supervisor
Kaibab National Forest

Violation of these prohibitions is punishable by a fine of not more than $500.00 or imprisonment for not more that 6 months or both.

Order No. 07-10

ORDER
SPECIAL PROHIBITION
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

Pursuant to 36 CFR Sec. 261.50 and 261.58 the following is prohibited outside of Cataract Lake Campground and within ½ mile from the centerline of Road 49 from the City Of Williams limits west to the junction with Country Club Road and on the 49A road north ½ mile and on Country Club Road from the junction with the 49 road north 1 mile as shown on Exhibit A.

The prohibitions are in addition to those enumerated in Subpart A of Part 261 - 36 CFR.

(1.) Camping (36 CFR 261.58 (e)).
(2.) Parking or leaving a vehicle in violation of a posted sign. (36 CFR 261.58 (g)).

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50 (e), the following persons are exempt from this order:

(1.) Persons with a permit specifically authorizing the prohibited act or omission.

(2.) Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.

Done at Williams, Arizona this 29th day of October 1982.

LEONARD A. LINDQUIST
Forest Supervisor
Kaibab National Forest

Violation of these prohibitions is punishable by a fine of not more than $500.00 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both.

ORDER NO. 07-08

ORDER

SPECIAL PROHIBITION

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

Pursuant to 36 CFR Sec. 261.50 and 261.58 the following is prohibited in the area one-half mile outside of the Developed Recreation Site shown on Exhibit A and within one-half mile from the centerline of Forest Road 132 from the intersection of Forest Road 140 to Dogtown Campground and within one-half mile from the centerline of Forest Road 140 from the Chalender District boundary to private land, as shown on Exhibit A.

These prohibitions are in addition to those enumerated in Subpart A of Part 261 36 CFR.

(1) Camping. (36 CFR 261.58 (e)).

(2) Parking or leaving a vehicle in violation of a posted sign. (36 CFR 261.58 (g)).

The following persons are exempted from this order in accordance with 36 CFR 261.50 (e):

(1) Any federal, state, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or fire fighting force in the performance of an official duty.

Done at Williams, Arizona this 21st day of October, 1982.

Forest Supervisor

Violation of these prohibitions is punishable by a fine of not more than $500.00 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both.

ORDER
SPECIAL PROHIBITION
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

Pursuant to 36 CFR Sec. 261.50 and 261.58 the following is prohibited outside of White Horse Lake Campground and within ½ mile from the centerline of road 109 from the campground boundary west ½ mile, the 109 road north 1 mile from the junction with the 735 road at the campground entrance, the 12 road ½ mile south from the campground boundary, and the 735 road from Favour Tank southwest to the junction with 12 road as shown on Exhibit A.

The prohibitions are in addition to those enumerated in Subpart A of Part 261 - 36 CFR.

(1.) Camping (36 CFR 261.58 (e)).
(2.) Parking or leaving a vehicle in violation of a posted sign.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50 (e), the following persons are exempt from this order:

(1.) Persons with a permit specifically authorizing the prohibited act or omission.
(2.) Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.

Done at Williams, Arizona this 29th day of October 1982

LEONARD A. LINDQUIST
Forest Supervisor
Kaibab National Forest

Violation of these prohibitions is punishable by a fine of not more than $500.00 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both.

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Small house and out buildings on 17.4 acres. Par-

CUTE, three bedroom, fenced, landscaped, Foxglenn. $10,000 down, 11% will carry. 526-

lot, 60x100, 380 Choctaw, 1-269-7843. 7/22

FAIRFIELD Continental lot, $25,500, 774-3496. 7/22

Lots, Sale (Commercial, Ind.)

LARGE commercial corner, U.S. 66, at Riordan and Metz, $4 / square-foot, Plateau Realty. 779-2223. 8/13

Acreage

40 ACRES northeast of town vast view, good access. Only $15,000 total price, reasonable terms. Realty USA, 779-3636. 7/17

TEN acres west of Flagstaff for only $20,000. Owner will carry with only 15% down. Good well area, power and propane available. Good roads. Realty USA, 779-3636.#270. 7/17

A beautiful aspen grove, pretty little meadow, fantastic view of peaks. 10 acres near Hart Prairie Road. Cave Realty 774-8887, ask for Max. 7/23

7,100 FOOT elevation. Tall pines, elk, deer, turkey. 20 acres $40,000; 40 acres $80,000. Remote. Fantastically pretty. Cave Realty 774-8887, ask for Max. 7/23

40 TREE covered acres, $16,000; 65 acres, some trees, $36,000; 400 acres with two miles of US 89 highway frontage, $550 / acre up. Near Mountain, Cave Realty 774-8887, ask for Max. 7/23

TEN beautifully wooded acres off U.S. 180, $75,000. Flexible terms. Plateau Realty. 779-2223. 7/19

15 ACRES on U.S. 180, Fort Valley area. $175,000. Negotiate on down terms. Hal Butts, 509 North Main Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701. 7/24

SUNSET RANCH
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LOCAL liquor store, $80,000 plus inventory, good family business. Gallery of Homes, 526-6600.

BEER and wine, easy operation on highway near NAU, seats 90. Alpine Realty, 526-0120. Elaine, 526-2870. 7/18

Investments

INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE
$65,000
WESTSIDE TRIPLEX — One bedroom, one bath, well maintained units. Beaver Street within walking distance to NAU. Owner will carry $25,000 down.
EASTSIDE FOURPLEX: $127,000 — New two bedroom, two story, units $35,000 down, owner carry 12% - 20 yrs.
EASTSIDE HOUSE AND DUPLEX - $95,000 — One bedroom house. Two bedrooms, two story units. $35,000 down. Assume 11% mortgage.
INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL PROPERTY
HUNTINGTON DRIVE — 1.5 acres. 13,800 square foot buildings. 9,345 square foot building. 4,500 square foot building.
$475,0000 CALL FOR DETAILS.
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY FOR LEASE
THIRD STREET — 1,600 square feet C-2. Office and warehouse. $600 per month.
1980 HUNTINGTON DRIVE — 1,200 square foot office and warehouse. $800 per month.
1200 SQUARE FOOT WAREHOUSE. $450.00 per month.
DOWNTOWN ...

Recluse returns to civilization; lived 3 years in used-car forest hermitage

United Press International

OCALA, Fla. — An elderly hermit who lived in an old station wagon deep in the Ocala National Forest for three years because he could not pay his rent was back in civilization Thursday.

Floyd Hall, 83, was roused from his makeshift home by federal marshals and rangers enforcing a 14-day limit on campers in the forest. He was taken to a Salvation Army relief center in Ocala.

Authorities are working to clear up problems with Social Security that led Hall to seek refuge in the woods.

Hall told officials he went to the forest three years ago because he could not afford to rent a place in Ocala. He said his problems began when the federal government discovered he was earning more than guidelines allowed for him to receive Social Security benefits.

When the checks were reduced to repay the government, Hall said, he did not earn money enough to support himself.

He purchased a rusted-out 1972 station wagon for $350 and had it towed into the forest.

He said he ate opossums, which had been struck and killed by passing cars, and wild rabbits tracked by the dogs that kept him company. He also foraged garbage cans at a nearby campground.

But he ran into trouble when the Bass Campground closed three weeks ago.

"I almost starved to death," said Hall, whose weight has dropped to 120 pounds from 148. "I didn't have a bite of no kind of food. All I had was warm water to drink."

Hall also said he nearly froze during last year's Christmas freeze when he got lost for nearly two days and could not find his car.

"It got awfully cold. It was raining and sleeting," he said. "I had to keep walking or I would have froze to death."

Phoenix Magazine Article Encourages Visits to Williams

Carrie Sears Bell, in the July issue of Phoenix Magazine, invites Phoenicians to avoid the heat and visit Williams.

Bell stated that people in Phoenix in the summertime can stay inside, dive into a pool or head for cooler country. Williams is cooler country.

Bell alluded to Williams as a Colorado plateau community with an elevation of approximately 7,000 feet and temperatures running from 50 to 80 degrees during July.

She sees Williams as a good town to escape to because one can escape the rat race as well as the heat.

Williams is located in the world's largest Ponderosa Pine forest. Visitors will quickly realize that Williams is green, quiet, mountainous and cool.

Visitors can enjoy camping, fishing, walks or hikes in the woods or mountains, star-gazing and enjoying the relaxing pace that locals in Williams have come to know.

Several travelers go through Williams on their way to the Grand Canyon or Flagstaff. Williams offers 23 motels, a bus stop and several restaurants for the weary travelers.

The article also highlighted the work of the Bill Williams Mountain Men who attend the Phoenix Jaycee Rodeo of Rodeos each year. These men dress up like the old mountain men who wore coonskin caps and leather clothing during the 1800s.

William Sherley Williams was a renowned mountain man. Born in North Carolina in 1871, he migrated to Arizona by foot and horseback. He roamed Kaibab National Forest. Bill Williams Mountain, with a 9,264 foot elevation, is named after him.

Williams was founded in 1880 and remains a remote community of approximately 2,300, although 15.000 motorists pass through Williams each day.

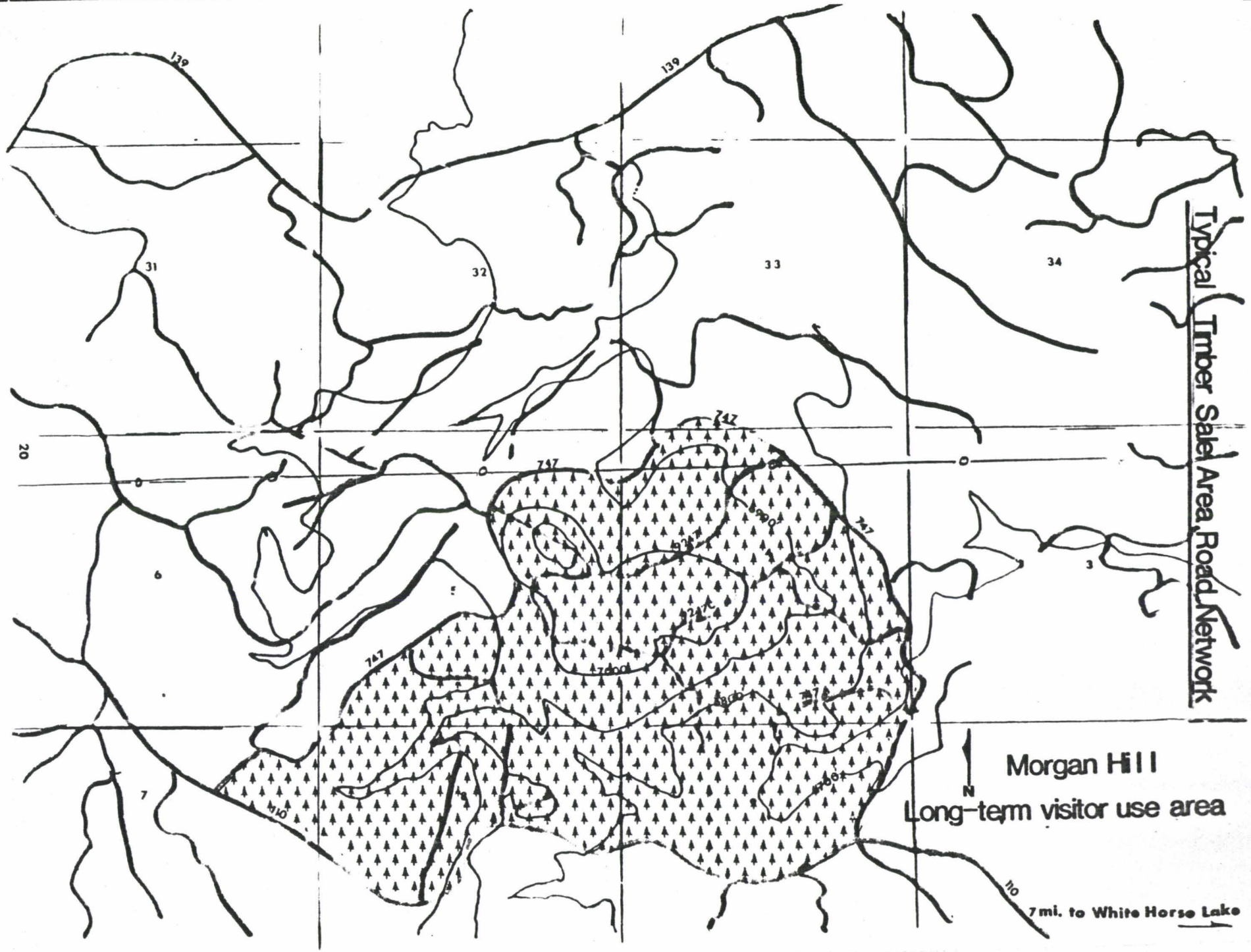
There are many beautiful sites close to Williams to enjoy including Sycamore Canyon and Grand Canyon Caverns. Williams has a golf course for tourists to enjoy.

The Williams vicinity offers 10 lakes, a half-dozen campgrounds and several mountains for nature lovers to enjoy.

You can travel to and from Williams by airport since a local airport re-opened October 8.

For more information about Williams contact the chamber of commerce at 635-2041.

Bell brought out most of these facts in her article which was attributed to the cool air and lifestyle of Williams.


Typical Timber Sale Area Road Network
Morgan Hill
Long-term visitor use area
N
7 mi. to White Horse Lake
139
31
32
33
34
20
6
7
3
747
7600
8000
110

TRIVIA

[illegible] TO THE [illegible]

Comparisons of characteristics of migrants received by the five major Sun Belt destinations, 1975 to 1980

Characteristics	Arizona	California	Florida	N. Carolina	Texas
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Average age	68.1	69.7	68.3	69.1	69.6
Percentage over 75	15.9	24.3	16.3	20.5	25.8
Percentage of males	47.3	40.3	47.6	44.1	41.4
White	97.4	77.5	97.5	87.2	90.5
Black	0.5	4.0	1.5	11.6	3.5
Cannot speak English well	1.5	18.0	4.4	1.1	8.5
Spanish origin	1.9	8.1	5.5	1.1	8.9
Married	73.4	53.3	74.2	60.0	56.2
Widowed	18.3	33.1	18.2	29.0	32.5
Returning to state of birth	1.2	3.0	1.1	29.6	21.1
Disabled	8.6	15.2	9.4	13.0	16.0
From abroad	2.0	27.0	5.1	2.1	8.9
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS					
Living alone	13.7	18.2	13.9	18.9	18.0
Living independently	87.6	65.1	88.3	79.0	72.0
Living with child	7.3	22.3	6.0	10.0	15.9
Living with sibling	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.5
Living in institution	1.7	5.6	1.4	4.8	6.7
Living in home for aged	1.2	3.8	1.1	3.6	5.7
SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					
Average years of schooling	12.0	10.8	11.5	11.1	10.7
With 1-plus years of college	34.6	27.8	27.4	32.0	27.5
In the labor force	12.7	18.5	11.4	14.6	19.3
On welfare	2.6	14.4	4.1	7.2	7.2
Average job income	2,032.0	2,086.0	1,821.0	1,904.0	2,746.0
Average business income	376.0	[illegible]4.0	267.0	216.0	504.0
Average investment income	2,458.0	1,667.0	2,647.0	1,637.0	1,659.0
Average Social Security income	2,426.0	1,840.0	2,569.0	2,239.0	2,028.0
Average welfare income	63.0	347.0	94.0	115.0	139.0
Average pension and other income	1,934.0	1,264.0	1,902.0	2,104.0	1,462.0
Average total personal income	9,366.0	7,333.0	9,526.0	8,343.0	9,296.0
Average total household income	18,084	19,058	17,681	16,992	18,001
200%-plus poverty level	69.7	62.6	71.4	64.2	60.7
Below poverty level	7.5	9.9	7.7	10.9	10.3

Includes migrants from U.S. states and abroad. Source: Population Reference Bureau Inc. and U.S. Census Bureau.

expenditures on facilities for the young, and they're going to be more demanding of facilities for the old. I think the conservatives are there to stay."

Biggar, who joined the ranks of the elderly herself this January on her 60th birthday, said a major question remains unanswered for Arizona:

"You and Florida are getting the more affluent, so they're least likely to run into financial problems. Because they are younger, they probably have a good 10 to 15 years before health problems start to set in.

"Then it's a question: Will they stay there or will they go back home?"

Researchers long have noted that as old people become ill or grieve over the death of a spouse, they are likely to return to their home states, spending time with grandchildren and enjoying their families and old friends.

"This report clearly concluded that some of these states are going to have to have some additional help," Biggar said.

Federal social-service block grants and funds for state-run programs under the Older Americans Act ignore the wide state-to-state variations in disability rates, income levels and living arrangements of the elderly, all of which are considered indicators of a person's amount of need, the report said.

Researchers were surprised that, to a large extent, characteristics of older newcomers to the Sun Belt paralleled the traits of younger migrants, considering that most old people are retirees.

Recent studies in the Valley, for instance, have shown that employment was the chief reason people citing for leaving their home state.

Two of the major reasons for that surge are Sun City and Sun City West, the two most famous of the more than 100 "retirement communities" in the state.

Don Tuffs, senior vice president for marketing for the Del E. Webb Development Co., said the Legislature long has underestimated the value of the retirement industry and should be finding ways to attract even more people to the state.

"It's a clear industry," Tuffs said. "These people bring money into our state from the outside, which allows young people to buy homes, boats and cars. It's Illinois money, California money, Iowa money, coming into the state, and it's allowing for development and expansion."

Tuffs sees nothing but more newcomers on the horizon for the 57,000-resident communities, particularly middle-income couples who now are stranded in neighborhoods back home because they are unable to sell their homes and take on today's level of interest rates.

The interest rates are not expected to drop before the end of 1985, he said. But the company is ready with a line of homes ranging from $60,000 to $200,000 for customers who eight out of 10 times pay cash for their homes.

"When the dam breaks loose, we're going to need to react to that market with a good selection of homes toward the lower end of the scale," Tuffs said.

'Snowbird' boot fee

Winter visitors charged for campsites

By PHYLLIS GILLESPIE
Arizona Republic Staff

YUMA — There is a species of free-flying winter visitors here called "boondockers," who for the first time are being charged $25 for a winter perch on federal Bureau of Land Management property.

Boondockers are winter visitors who shun regimented recreational-vehicle parks with their electrical hookups and swimming pools. Instead, these "snowbirds" pull their rigs out into the wide-open desert — to the boondocks, where they are miles from the nearest convenience store or water spigot.

"They don't want any organized stuff here," one female boondocker said. "They like to do their own thing."

Year by year, more and more of these freewheeling winter visitors have been flocking to the Lower Colorado River area; now their numbers are in the thousands.

This concentrated use of public lands has forced the Bureau of Land Management to initiate a permit system for long-term visitors to use only designated areas, according to J. Darwin Snell, the bureau's Yuma District manager.

As far as most boondockers are concerned, the $25 fee for the whole winter is a small price to pay for the wide-open spaces they enjoy.

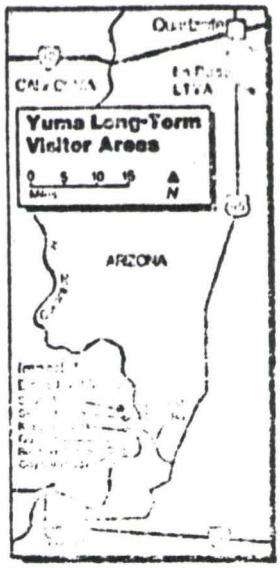
"We're absolutely floored that it costs so little for so much," said Anne Moorehouse, who with her husband, Bill, are volunteer campground hosts at the South Mesa site in the Imperial Dam Long-Term Visitor Area. "There are no problems selling the permits. People usually come to us."

Bill Moorehouse said, "I've had a couple of complaints, but some people always complain."

The Moorehouses are typical boondockers. He is a retired long-distance truck driver, and she was an employee of the Boy Scouts of America Council back in their home state of Minnesota.

Anne Moorehouse is a member of the Sit 'n Knit 'n Talk 'n Tat 'n Crs'. 'n Crochet Club at the South

— 'Snowbird,' B2



Gus Walker/Republic

'Snowbird'

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Mesa site. These informal women's clubs at the various long-term camping sites specialize in needlework and gossip, not necessarily in that order.

More newsy information is disseminated at night when networks of boondockers turn on the citizen-band radios in their recreational vehicles for gab sessions about road and weather conditions, news from home and where to find a good buffet dinner.

The bureau also does its part to provide information to the vagabond visitors by publishing a monthly newsletter called the *Snowbird Messenger*. It tells the rules of the permit system, lists senior-citizen activities in Quartzsite and Yuma and points out local tourist attractions

Boondockers do a lot of traveling and often meet up with old friends they have made at other campsites across the country.

The Moorehouses, for example, spend many afternoons under the Arizona sun playing the card game "Spite and Malice" with Walter and Margaret Mueller of Minneapolis, whom they met some time ago while camping along a lake in Minnesota.

The Moorehouses also found their dog, a Pekinese named Charlie, four years ago when he was dumped at a highway rest stop in Kansas. Since then, Charlie probably has racked up more miles than a traveling salesman.

Bill Moorehouse has driven their pickup truck 20,000 miles in each of the eight years since he retired, pulling a fifth-wheel camper trailer behind.

"We've been to every state in the continental United States and all the provinces of Canada," he said. "I guess I just like to drive."

Most of the long-term visitors have self-contained recreational vehicles complete with electrical generators or solar-energy units, water reservoirs and waste tanks. Their owners can park in the boondocks of the world and still have all the comforts of home.

"We have one group here with about 15 rigs that have all-solar energy units," Anne Moorehouse said. "They kind of stay together in that area over there."

> "These winter visitors as a group are the most well-behaved and clean people on public lands."

Snell said boondocker abodes range from pickup trucks with camper shells to $200,000 luxury units, but most are typical RVs with a little kitchen, tiny bath and one or two beds.

These snowbirds usually begin migrating to the Lower Colorado River area about Oct. 15, and another wave arrives right after Christmas, he said. They generally stay until about March 15.

They usually are retirees from the northern states and Canada, although some are full-time travelers.

Boondockers have a good reputation with the bureau.

"These winter visitors as a group are the most well-behaved and clean people on public lands," said Allan Belt, in charge of the Long-Term Visitor Areas in the Yuma District.

Snell agreed.

"They police the area and haul their trash out," he said. "They police themselves, too, with social pressure. When they leave in the spring, there is very little cleanup to do. They are very cooperative."

Last year, the BLM tried the permit program on a somewhat informal basis. About 1,200 long-term visitor permits were issued at no charge, Belt said.

This year, the program is in full force, and the $25 permit fee allows people to camp for up to eight months in designated areas. More than 700 permits have been issued so far this year. Belt estimated a total of 2,000 long-term permits will be issued in the Yuma District this winter.

There are two Long-Term Visitor Areas in the BLM's Yuma District — the La Posa LTVA, located one mile south of Quartzsite in La Paz County, and the Imperial Dam LTVA, which includes six sites in California just west of the Colorado River.

There are other visitor areas farther west in the bureau's BLM's California Desert District.

"We used areas of historic long-term use," Belt said. "The Quartzsite area has 12,000 acres, so there is room to get off by yourself. The California ones are clumped together, but the people who go there seem to like it."

People who camp on BLM sites for 14 days or less do not need a permit and are not required to stay within the bounds of the Long-Term Visitor Areas, he said.

'Snowbirds' bring $200 million to Valley economy each winter

Snowbirds, those winter visitors to the Valley, dump about $200 million into the economy, according to a study by Arizona State University's Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

The 5-year study by sociologist Deborah Sullivan and economist Stephen Happel predicts that more than 100,000 snowbirds will visit the Valley this year, staying from three to six months. It shows that 90 percent of them will come from Northern states west of the Great Lakes.

Demographically, they tend to stay in the east Valley corridor from Mesa to Apache Junction, where they occupy about 75 percent of the 40,000 mobile-home and travel-trailer spaces. Other areas with high numbers of visitors are Sun City and Scottsdale, the study says.

The researchers predict that planning problems by municipalities will increase as more and more snowbirds visit annually.

The study says the average visitor is white, married, 65 years old and permanently retired.

The researchers plan to conduct surveys every February to keep an accurate picture of growth patterns regarding the snowbirds.

Travel-Trailer Park Rejection Supported

Editor:

God bless the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors for listening to residents of east Mesa and subsequently rejecting the proposal to build a massive travel-trailer park in an area where individual houses are the norm.

Greedy land developers have thoughtlessly stripped the desert and inflicted countless "aluminum ghettos" on those of us who spend $50,000 to $100,000 and more for homes that we live in all year.

Apparently, very little thought is put into the impact thousands of elderly snowbirds have on our road systems, public utilities and shopping, much less the harm their barren, often tacky trailer parks do to the property values of established residents.

KRIS AARON-BENEDUM
Apache Junction

'Desirable' old people are flocking to Arizona

By ANDY HALL
Arizona Republic Staff

Elderly migrants flooding the Sun Belt bolster the economies of Arizona and Florida but drain California welfare programs and social services, according to a study to be released today.

The study also predicts that Arizona, adopted home of the nation's wealthiest and most self-sufficient old people, soon may move ahead of California as the dominant destination for retirees in the Southwest.

The number of old people moving to Arizona increased 215 percent between 1960 and 1980, the biggest jump in the nation. Six states — Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Washington — poured 96,000 elderly arrivals into Arizona during that period.

Florida is expected to remain the nation's No. 1 draw for elderly settlers, with its new residents sharing the affluence and independence of Arizona's newcomers.

The concentration of what the study terms "desirable" elderly migrants in the two states may foreshadow a shift in federal funding policies for state programs for old people, according to the report, which was prepared by the Population Reference Bureau Inc., a private, non-profit educational organization based in Washington, D.C.

The report cheered officials of the Del E. Webb Development Co., which nearly 25 years ago began building Sun City in the desert west of Phoenix. It is the world's largest retirement community and the first one brimming with amenities for an active lifestyle.

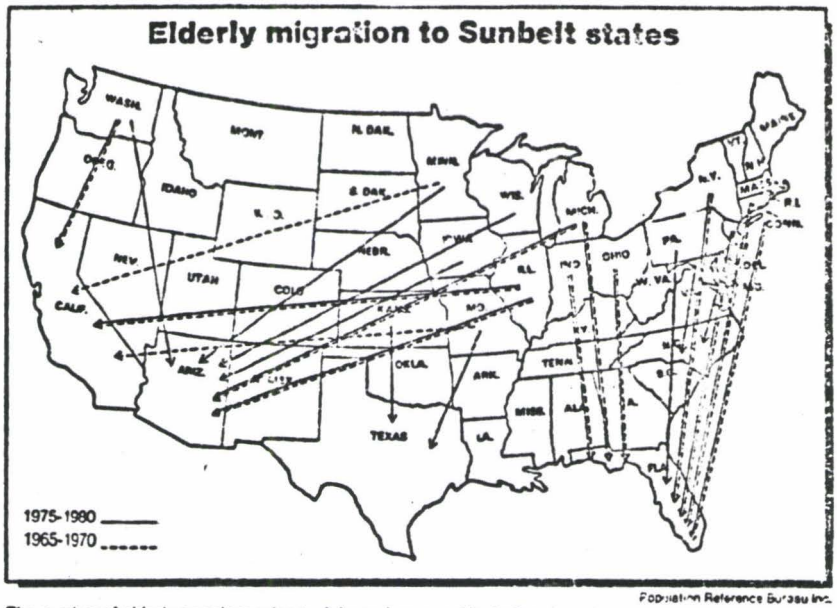
But Jo Ann Pedrick, executive director of the Governor's Advisory Council on Aging, said she was concerned that the report might lull legislators into complacency over plans for the nearly half-million residents over age 60 who are expected to reside in Arizona by the year 2000.

"I think people may get the idea that the elderly don't need help," Pedrick said.

Her work with hundreds of crisis-stricken old people has convinced her that even seemingly secure retirement plans can crumble into hard times, she said.

"Arizona is really the rising star of the retirement states; it's just coming on like ganghusters," said Charles Longino, director of the Center for Social Research in Aging

— *Desirable, A16*



Population Reference Bureau Inc.

The number of elderly people moving to Arizona increased by 215 percent between 1960 and 1980.

'Desirable'

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at the University of Miami.

The report is part of a seven year, $625,000 Retirement Migration Project funded by the National Institute on Aging.

Longino is leader of the project, the most comprehensive of its type. It is based on Census Bureau data on "elderly" people — those over 60 — who moved to the Sun Belt between 1975 and 1980.

Unlike other Sun Belt retirement destinations, Longino said, "there's an atmosphere in Arizona — I don't want to call it a Chamber of Commerce atmosphere — that old people bring good things to the state."

In large measure, that perception is correct, according to the study.

"Arizona and Florida are receiving the wealthiest and most independent of all elderly migrants," the report says. "The groups of migrants settling in California and Texas include the largest number of needy and dependent elderly."

Arizona and Florida planners should expect the newcomers to increase demand for retail goods and housing for retired couples as well as for recreational, health and protective services, the report says.

Other findings include:

- The majority of Sun Belt migrants are in their early retirement years and are generally self-sufficient. Those leaving are more likely to have incomes below the poverty line, be disabled or live in institutions or homes for the aged.
- Some Northeastern states may experience a shrinking tax base and a greater demand for local services for the aged as they lose their younger, more independent elderly people to the Sun Belt and receive older, more dependent people who are returning to their former homes.
- North Carolina rose from the 17th to seventh-most-popular destination for old people between 1970 and 1980, and big jumps were noted in New Mexico and South Carolina as well.
- A significant number of old people are leaving Florida and California for states outside the Sun Belt. These two states were major centers of retirement two decades ago, and some of the elderly apparently are returning to their home states when a spouse dies, they become ill or they run into financial problems.

Elderly newcomers to Arizona were compared with elderly newcomers in the four other major Sun Belt destinations — California, Florida, North Carolina and Texas.

Those coming to Arizona had the lowest average age, 68.1 years; the lowest portion who were 75 or older, 15.9 percent; the second-highest proportion of whites, 97.4 percent; the lowest portion of blacks, 0.5 percent; and the second-lowest proportion of Hispanics, 1.9 percent.

The new Arizonans' self-sufficiency was illustrated in several categories. They had the lowest percentage who considered themselves disabled, 8.6 percent; the second-highest proportion living independently, 87.6 percent; the second-lowest proportion living in an institution, 1.7 percent; and the second-lowest proportion living in a home for the aged, 1.2 percent.

Their educational and financial status was second to no other state's elderly newcomers. They had the highest average number of years of schooling, 12; the highest proportion with one or more years of college, 34.6 percent; the second-lowest proportion still in the labor force, 12.7 percent; the lowest proportion on welfare, 1.7 percent; the lowest average annual welfare income, $63.00; the highest total personal income, $9,366.00; and the lowest proportion living below the official federal poverty level, 7.5 percent.

In contrast, California's elderly migrants had the highest average age, the highest proportion of foreigners, the lowest average number of years of schooling, the highest proportion on welfare and the highest average annual welfare income, at $347, more than five times Arizona's amount.

These findings represent a sketch of elderly migrants that should last for a decade before major revisions are required, said the report's author, University of Virginia sociologist Jeanne Biggar.

"For the most part, it is good news in Arizona," Biggar said. "And depending upon your political preferences, there are some indications that political leanings will be toward the conservative. They're going to be less tolerant of public